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THE

MISSIONARY HERALD

VOLUME LXXI. — NUMBER 11

NOVEMBER, 1875

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THE

MISSIONARY HERALD.

VOL. LXXI. — NOVEMBER, 1875. — No. XI.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS held its sixty-sixth Annual Meeting at Chicago, Illinois, in Farwell Hall, commencing on Tuesday, October 5th, at three o'clock, P. M., and closing on Friday, October 8th, at twelve o'clock, M.

CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT.

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John B. Eldridge, Esq., Hartford.
Roland Mather, Esq., "

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" Daniel Lindley, " "
" William Ireland, " "
" T. A. Baldwin, Western Turkey.

Rev. T. C. Trowbridge, Central Turkey.
" Henry Marden, " "
" R. M. Cole, Eastern Turkey.
" A. N. Andrus, " "
" Allen Hazen, Mahratta Mission.
" John E. Chandler, Madura Mission.
Rev. Dwight W. Learned, Japan.
" E. W. Clark, Sandwich Islands.
" S. R. Riggs, Dakota Mission.
" Alfred L. Riggs, "
" Thomas L. Riggs, "

ORGANIZATION.

The President, Dr. Mark Hopkins, called the meeting to order at the appointed time, and requested Dr. C. Blodgett, of Rhode Island, to lead in prayer, which was followed by singing. Rev. S. H. Lee, of Cleveland, Ohio, was chosen Assistant Recording Secretary; and the material portions of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read by the Recording Secretary.

Secretary Treat read the report on the Home department, when the Board united in a prayer of thanksgiving, led by Dr. S. C. Bartlett, of Chicago. Dr. Clark read a General Survey of the Missions of the Board, and the Treasurer, Langdon S. Ward, Esq., presented his report, with the Auditor's certificate.

Hon. A. C. Barstow then presented a report in behalf of the special committee appointed last year on the petition of Rev. George B. Nutting, closing with a recommendation that, in view of all the facts, Mr. Nutting have leave to withdraw his petition. The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

The President appointed the following Committees: —

On Nominations. Drs. J. W. Strong, G. S. F. Savage, and Charles P. Bush.

On Business. Dr. A. L. Chapin, Hon. William Hyde, Dr. F. Bascom, Rev. F. H. Avery, and Rev. Frank Russell.

On Devotional Exercises. Dr. A. P. Goodwin, Rev. William A. Bartlett, Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, Dr. William Warren, and Rev. S. J. Humphrey.

After singing the Doxology, the Board took a recess, to meet at half-past seven in the evening.

TUESDAY EVENING — SERMON.

The Board assembled in the evening at the designated time, when Dr. I. W. Andrews preached the Annual Sermon, from Romans i. 14: "I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise." The devotional services of the occasion were conducted by Dr. Nahum Gale, of Lee, Mass., and Dr. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Board met at half-past nine o'clock, and the session was opened with singing, and by prayer, in which Dr. W. W. Patton led.

Rev. Isaac R. Worcester, in behalf of the Prudential Committee, read the following paper, on

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM CONNECTED WITH THE NEW WORK OF THE BOARD.

In prosecuting the present enlarged operations of the American Board, the question as to the best way of securing means for the support of the new missions, in nominally Christian lands, has already become one of much practical importance. It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Board in Salem, in 1871, a Memorial of the "Provisional Committee of Foreign Evangelization" was presented, urging the Board to take up a work in papal lands, such as had been prosecuted, to some extent, by the "American and Foreign Christian Union," and had recently been committed, by Congregational bodies representing the churches in several States, as a temporary expedient, to that "Provisional Committee." That memorial was referred to an able Committee of seven, who reported, recommending that the Board "so extend its work in behalf of the nominally Christian people of the earth,

as to include that particular department of missionary effort contemplated in the memorial." The Board adopted a resolution in accordance with this recommendation, and also resolved, "That for the more efficient entrance upon the new field of labor, it be recommended to the Prudential Committee to secure, so far as practicable, from the churches, a specific collection for this object, over and above their ordinary gifts to the Board."

There were two obvious and apparently sufficient reasons for this recommendation. (1.) The churches had been accustomed to contribute for this work to the American and Foreign Christian Union, and if now they desired this Board to be their agent for its prosecution, — to take this work upon itself in addition to all that it was then doing, and which had ever taxed its resources to their fullest extent, — it seemed only fitting that contributions which had been taken from year to year for this branch of Christian effort, and sent to another treasury, should still be taken, and remitted now to the treasury of the Board. (2.) There was much reason to apprehend, that if only the regular contributions for the Board, such as had been taken for its former work, should be continued after the new work was added, those contributions would be but slightly if at all increased, and the new work would prove to be, in effect, a burden upon, and an injury to, the important work already upon the hands of this Board.

With the full understanding that this ought not to be, — that the additional operations, which the churches urged upon the Board, should be sustained by an increase of gifts to its treasury, — it was arranged that the Treasurer should keep separate accounts for the two classes of missions, the old and the new ; and that the churches should be asked, as the resolution of the Board advised, to make specific contributions for the new work. The reports of the Treasurer from year to year have presented the results of this attempt to sustain the new missions by such specific contributions. At the close of the first year, in 1872, when the Prudential Committee had hardly had time fully to enter upon the new efforts, the receipts for this work had been $7,210.66 more than the expenses. At the close of the second year, however, in 1873, the tables were turned, and there was a balance against the treasury in this department, of $12,399.14. Unhappily this balance has been increasing to the present time. In 1874 it was $24,088.43 ; now it is $33,927.54 ; while the debt upon the old, and far more extended work, is only $10,396.42. The receipts from the churches, for the last year, have been for the new work $29,833.58, for the old or general work, $438,787.24. The whole amount of contributions specified as for this department during the four years, has been, — for the first year, $17,130.74 ; for the second, $19,506.57 ; for the third, $34,331.22 ; and for the last, $29,833.58. Total $100,802.11. The expenses of the department for the four years respectively have been $9,920.08, $39,116.37, $46,020.51, and $39,672.69 — Total, $134,729.65. It may not be amiss to say, frankly, that what seemed, in view of the action of ecclesiastical bodies, and the urgency with which this work was pressed upon the Board, no more than a reasonable expectation on the part of the Prudential Committee, in regard to receipts for the work, has not been fully met.

Yet it should be considered, that the foregoing financial statement can hardly be a full and satisfactory presentation of the case, if regarded as representing the comparative interest of the churches in, and their readiness to contribute for, each of the two classes of missions respectively. It was never supposed that very many of the churches would be likely long to continue the practice of making two collections annually for this Board, — one for each of these divisions of the work abroad. Naturally, indeed almost of necessity, the work of the Board will be, by most, regarded as but *one* of the causes for which a collection should be made each year, not as a union of two causes, for each of which collections had been taken before the union, and should be taken still. Churches and individuals doubtless do and will give at one and the same time, for the *whole* work, and will make no division of their con-

tributions, designating such a part for one and the balance for the other branch of operations. Such division they will leave to the better informed judgment of the Prudential Committee. It is well known that many have thus contributed during the past year, feeling, perhaps, as deep an interest in the new as in the older missions, but remitting the contribution to the Treasurer as one, with no division and no suggestion as to the way in which it should be applied. In such cases no part of the contribution has been entered on the Treasurer's books as for the missions in papal lands, yet it would not be correct to say that it was all intended for the old work, in distinction from the new. It was intended for the *whole* foreign missionary cause, as cared for by this Board.

It is, therefore, impossible to know, in many cases, just how much of the money reaching the Treasury should be credited to the one, and how much to the other division of the missions, if two accounts are kept; but it is pretty certain that not all of what is now reported as the debt of the new department properly belongs to that department, when the real intentions of contributors are considered.

It may well be doubted, however, whether the Board would not have received as much during the past year, for its general, — its old department of effort, if the new work had not been undertaken, as has been credited to that department, — whether its debt, if it had kept to its former work only, would now have been more than the $10,396.42 reckoned in the Treasurer's account as a debt upon that department. The truth is believed to be, that many contributors would have given during the year just closed, and would give in the future, as much if the Board had no missions in papal lands, as they have given, and will give, now that this work has been assumed. So that, really, unless specific and *extra* contributions shall still be taken for the new department of labor, there is danger that this department will be carried forward, in no inconsiderable measure, at the expense of the old department.

How shall this danger be met — this difficulty overcome? If there were a general willingness, on the part of pastors and people, to follow, at least for a few years more, the course recommended at Salem, and take specific collections for the new department, in addition to efforts for the general work of the Board, the Prudential Committee would be glad to have this course pursued. But it seems obvious that, already, this has become distasteful to many, and it is probably becoming so more and more extensively. Some even feel that this course is unjust — derogatory — to the new missions, seeming to bring them before the churches as distinct from, and in some way upon a lower plane of interest and importance than the missions in pagan lands. Certainly, this is not intended, and it is not supposed that such a feeling is very prevalent, though it has been expressed. The importance of evangelistic effort in papal lands could hardly be overestimated, and the present promise of some of the new missions is cheering. But a desire for the discontinuance of a second contribution, distinctively for this department of effort, is supposed to be quite extensive; the fact that comparatively few churches make such a contribution is certain; and it seems at least doubtful whether it is best to continue the effort to secure it.

These brief statements suggest four inquiries, which may be simply stated here for the consideration of the Board, without any intention of entering upon a full discussion of them in this paper.

1. Shall the new work, urged upon the Board four years ago, be abandoned, or largely curtailed? Can it be believed that either this Board or the churches are ready for such a step? The reports upon the new missions which have been presented here, and referred, will show, rather, that some at least of these missions should be speedily enlarged and vigorously prosecuted.

2. Shall this work be now committed to the care of some other organization, to which the churches will expect, and will be ready, to make regular contributions for this specific object? Prior to the action of the Board in Salem, some such plan would have been preferred by the Prudential Committee, if one satisfactory to the

churches could have been presented. It is obvious, however, that the work can be prosecuted with less expense if left in the charge of this Board, than if another agency must be organized for its prosecution.

3. Shall the effort be continued longer, to carry out the plan recommended at Salem, and secure special contributions to the Board's treasury for this branch of its work ?

Or, 4th. Shall the new work be considered hereafter as only a part of the general work of the Board, and the expenses of the new missions be paid, like other expenses, from the general treasury ? It would, to say the least, be much more satisfactory if the debt now standing against this department could be canceled by special contributions before making this arrangement. The danger that such a plan will necessitate a curtailment of operations in what has been so long regarded as the Board's appropriate field, cannot be concealed ; and this danger must be greatly increased if the course suggested shall be taken while the debt remains unpaid. Shall we attempt to meet this danger simply by the call for more earnest and prayerful effort, by pastors and others, so to increase the intelligence, the zeal, and the liberality of the churches, with reference to effort for the world's salvation, that they will cheerfully and fully meet not only the necessities of all the present missions, but the constantly increasing Providential calls from many lands, needing the Gospel in its purity?

The Prudential Committee must admit an apprehension on their part, that, if this course is taken while the debt remains unpaid, the resulting embarrassment will be serious. Yet their present view is that the full union of the two works, as now suggested, is desirable, and they would heartily concur in a resolution directing them so to unite the two whenever the debt shall be removed, — no longer keeping a separate account, or asking special collection for the new work.

With these suggestions they leave the matter with the Board, seeking light upon questions not altogether easy of solution.

After some remarks by Hon. Peter Parker and others, it was voted that this paper be the first subject for consideration in the afternoon.

Dr. Chapin, of the Business Committee, offered a resolution of thanks to Dr. Andrews for his sermon, and requesting a copy for publication ; which was unanimously adopted.

Secretary Treat read the following paper, on

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The Prudential Committee have decided, after careful deliberation, to call the attention of the Board to the nature of its organization, and to submit to its wisdom the inquiry whether any modification is practicable, and at the same time expedient. They bring forward this question, not because of any urgent demand for its consideration from the churches, nor because of any embarrassment which they have felt in administering the trust committed to them, but because there has been for many years an impression in some minds that a closer fellowship with the churches will make the organization more effective, and because the very absence of any pressure for a change makes it all the easier and safer to do whatever may seem desirable.

It would be difficult to find a benevolent society, the Committee believe, that can prefer a stronger claim than ours to a divinely suggested origin. Six young men at Andover had heard, as they supposed, a distinct and emphatic call to "preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ." But, whichever way they turned, the words of the Great Apostle met them, as it were an impassable barrier, "How shall they preach unless they be sent ?" In their sore perplexity they sought counsel of their teachers and others, men of acknowledged wisdom and commanding influence. Never, it is believed, has a more eventful conference been held upon that hallowed ground. Griffin, Woods, Stuart were there ; Spring, Wor-

cester, Evarts were there. Caution, sagacity, courage, faith, — all were fitly represented. Looking at the state of the world in 1810, looking at the state of our churches, we cannot but exclaim, "Well was it that not one of these qualities, so represented, so impersonated, was lacking."

The same invisible but guiding Presence that was at Andover, pervaded the assembly at Bradford. When the communication of Judson, Nott, Newell, and Mills was read to the General Association, "it was heard," as one of the members bore witness subsequently, "with profound attention; it was a sound in the top of the mulberry trees; some of us held our breath."

But what form shall be given to this new organization? Spring and Worcester had forestalled the question. On their way to Bradford, during that memorable ride of ten miles, they had discussed it freely, and the younger of them had suggested the forming of a society, bearing that long and inconvenient designation which has come down to the present hour. And so by solemn vote of the Association, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions then and there began to be! Its very name disclosed its catholic and comprehensive purpose. It was not a Massachusetts society; indeed, four of its first nine members were chosen from Connecticut. It was not a New England society; it was an American society. Though born in the midst of Puritan memories, it was not a Congregational society. With how much of forethought, we cannot tell, but with a divine prompting, we cannot doubt, it was made so catholic, so undenominational, that with no lack of fidelity to its earliest constituency it could open its arms to all of like faith and like purpose, and labor with them, pleasantly and profitably, in a fellowship which, as an illustration of Christian charity, fraternal confidence, and harmonious coöperation, must always be reckoned among the highest achievements of missions.

But this organization, admirable as it was in certain particulars, had one serious defect, which became only too apparent when that large-hearted woman, Mary Norris, left it a legacy of $30,000, the payment of which was refused. As our society had derived its existence from the General Association of Massachusetts, and not from the General Court of Massachusetts, it could neither sue nor be sued, — the latter privilege being quite as real and important as the former, because of its bearings on the future credit of the Board. Very soon, therefore, an act of incorporation was asked of the General Court, — the draft having been prepared by Jeremiah Evarts, — and after sundry hindrances and delays it was obtained.

The most salient point in this charter, — the one under which we are convened to-day, — is the provision which gives to the Corporate Membership the power to perpetuate itself. The reasons for this provision have not been preserved. Its precise intent and object, therefore, we are left to conjecture. The convenience of such an arrangement, and to some extent its pecuniary value, must have been foreseen. But another reason, doubtless, was felt to be more urgent still. That great and sore defection which was casting its shadow upon the churches of New England, and was destined to weaken them so sadly, and imperil their rights, civil and ecclesiastical, so grievously, must have made the founders of the Board tremblingly alive to the safety of those new interests which had been intrusted to them. Their natural and unavoidable solicitude in this regard would seem to be a sufficient explanation.

An important change, however, has gradually taken place, not in the organization, but in the administration of the Board. At the Annual Meeting held at Springfield in 1821, it was resolved that any clergyman on paying fifty dollars, and any layman on paying one hundred dollars at one time, should have the privilege of attending its meetings and of assisting in its deliberations as Honorary Members; but without the privilege of voting, the latter being restricted by act of incorporation to members elected by ballot. The twelve men who passed this vote, wise and far-seeing as they are known to have been, could have hardly understood its full significance. At first, indeed, no one seems to have understood it. Prior to 1825, only three persons were

enrolled as Honorary Members. The number increased subsequently; but not till 1836 did it rise to one hundred. At Worcester, however, eight years later, the importance of this resolution was fully revealed. There is no occasion, surely, to refer to more recent assemblies. In some instances, it will be remembered, the number of Honorary Members, registered and unregistered, has approached, if not exceeded, one thousand; and their presence has brought with it another and a much larger presence.

It is hardly too much to say that the changes which have been going forward during the last forty years may be called in some sort revolutionary. The underlying thought of our Annual Meetings at the outset was that of a number of intelligent Christians sitting around a table or board, and discussing freely and carefully the matters that might come before them. But we have drifted away from this idea toward that of a mass meeting. It is affirmed occasionally that the business of our society is not done as thoroughly as it ought to be done. This difficulty the Committee have recognized all along. But with them the question has not been, "How can the affairs of the Board be dealt with most successfully in a church parlor, but how can they be thus dealt with in the presence of a great assembly?" For more than thirty years the friends of missions have manifested a remarkable interest in these convocations. It has not been the endeavor of the Committee to make them so large; but, accepting them as providential, they have tried to provide for them as best they could.

The programme, from year to year, has been substantially as follows: At an early stage of the meeting a large number of committees has been created, in order that by a wide distribution of labor the proceedings of the Prudential Committee might be sufficiently considered, expecting, at the same time, that matters which might require a more careful examination would go to special committees, to be reported on at a future time. While it is true that we have not secured the deliberation and supposed thoroughness of a legislature that sits two, four, or six months, it is not absolutely certain that longer sessions would have yielded better results.

But the Committee must not be regarded as speaking regretfully of the unexpected changes which have been effected in our Annual Meetings. In certain directions, indeed, there has been an obvious loss. In other directions, however, the gain has been incalculable. Without them, in truth, the work of the Board could never have attained to its present dimensions; without them our constituency would never have felt so deep an interest in missions; without them the Christian life of our churches would never have become so sympathetic, so aggressive, so Scriptural. Those who have come up to these sacred festivals, year after year — even as the tribes of Israel went up to Jerusalem, — have regarded them as the undoubted proof and fruitage of a special Divine Presence. Scenes might be recalled of such hallowed tenderness, of such singular impressiveness, of such elevated communion, one with another, as with Him who is head over all things to the Church, that the memory thereof will abide in many hearts, fragrant and precious, to the end of life.

It is needful for our purpose to glance for a moment at the ordinary working of the present system: A meeting is held, it may be in New England, it may be in Illinois, and from sixty to one hundred Corporate Members are found to be in attendance. But there are also three, four, five, six, possibly nine times as many Honorary Members, — for each of these figures can be verified from the records of our meetings, — and outside of these two classes are many hundreds of Christian friends, intelligent, thoughtful, watchful, and deeply interested in all that takes place. The Honorary Members have the same rights and privileges as the Corporate Members, with a single exception. They serve on committees; they can discuss any question that may arise; they can submit any motion and propose any amendment that shall be in order. They can do all this, moreover, with the advantage of knowing that they are much the larger body, and that many of them are the peers, in every sense, of those with whom they sit and deliberate.

As a matter of history, the right of voting hitherto would not have been of the least practical value to them. The action of the Corporate Members has never deviated by a hair-breadth from what would have been the deliberate voice of the Honorary Members, and it never could have so deviated without great peril to our common interests. The Corporate Members must know and feel that they can venture upon a disagreement only for the strongest reasons, such reasons as will be sure to receive the approval of the churches. To say, therefore, that the Board is an irresponsible corporation is a serious misrepresentation. It is the opinion of the Prudential Committee, maturely formed, that the Board, as now administered, is as directly and swiftly amenable to its constituency as any benevolent society in the United States.

Still the Committee take the liberty, as already intimated, of submitting the inquiry whether any change in our organization is practicable, and also expedient. And they will indicate at once two general directions in which, as they suppose, a change may be sought. (1) The privileges of the Honorary Members may be enlarged; (2) our ecclesiastical bodies, or some of them, may be brought into more intimate and influential relations with the Board. Before proceeding, however, to indicate certain modifications that may be considered feasible, if they shall seem desirable, the Prudential Committee feel constrained to say that they regard any fundamental alteration of our present charter as undesirable.

1. It has an *historical value* which they deem it important to retain. In fact though not in form, it had its genesis at Bradford. The General Court of Massachusetts put its seal upon the action of the General Association of Massachusetts, and thereby made the execution of its high endeavor practicable not only, but sure. It was the act of incorporation, and only that, which rendered possible the large results which have been secured. Let us not surrender it, therefore, without the strongest reasons. The memories of the past cluster about it, and ask for its life. He whose serene wisdom clothed it in simple and fitting language, seems to rise before us, and to enforce the petition. Missionaries who have loved it and blessed it, living and dying, plead for that which has been, wherever they have toiled, their confidence and their joy. What though we should replace it with something newer, something fresher, something more symmetrical perhaps. The soldier does not give up the flag which has been his inspiration and his strength in many a hard fought battle, for one that has fewer rents and fewer stains. For though the new, the supplanter, may be more seemly in the eyes of a stranger, it can never be to him as the old.

2. The present charter has a *commercial value* which it seems undesirable to lose. That body which it called into being, so many years ago, is known in the chief marts of business as possessed of a credit that is never questioned, never suspected even, and able, therefore, to minister to the wants of its missionaries on the best terms in all parts of the world. And this for a two-fold reason: (1) Under and by means of its corporate privileges it has gained a position like that of a long established and well known mercantile house. (2) Under and by means of its corporate liabilities it has secured the confidence of those who deal with it, especially of its bankers. The Barings know all its provisions, and when their agents in Boston accredit the bills of the Board, prior to their being sent abroad, and so make them responsible for £20,000 or £30,000, which our Treasurer, hypothetically, may fail to protect, they understand their risk, not only, but their safety. They know just where to place their hands for their complete indemnity. But a material change in our charter, especially in certain directions, may necessitate readjustments which will prove very inconvenient, not to say harmful.

3. The present arrangement secures *uniformity of administration*. As the Board is now constituted, it can meet in places widely distant from each other, and yet avoid the risks incident to a fluctuating body. Aside from the Honorary Members,

and aside from such of the Corporate Members as may fairly claim exemption from their earlier responsibilities, it has one hundred and fifty gentlemen, chosen for life because of their supposed fitness for the important trust which they have assumed, with more or less of acquaintance with the questions which are likely to come before them, and who are expected, moreover, to give their attendance whenever it shall be practicable. It resembles, therefore, a battalion of regular soldiers, which can become, in any time of need, the nucleus of a much larger force. It can meet at New Haven or Minneapolis, at Rutland or Chicago, and still be sure of a number of experienced and conscientious fellow-laborers. Hence it has little to fear from unsteady counsels whereby a policy inaugurated one year may be reversed the next.

And surely, if uniformity and persistency are requisite in any form of Christian effort, especially and preëminently are they requisite in missions. A wise general plans the close of his proposed campaign as well as the opening, forestalling all contingencies as far as possible, and never for a moment losing sight of his ulterior purpose. But missions are simply an invasion of the kingdom of darkness. Each successive movement should be the evolution, as it were, of a definite idea. There should be watchfulness, comprehensiveness, flexibility; and so should there be steadiness, consecutiveness, onwardness. These essentials to the highest success of our work, we are constrained to believe, may be seriously imperiled by a material alteration of our charter.

But there are changes, nevertheless, which will tend to bring our constituency into closer fellowship with the Board, and which at the same time may be regarded as practicable. The Committee will suggest only two of these changes, not wishing, however, to be understood as recommending either of them.

1. A by-law can be adopted whereby, prior to the final vote on any question, an informal vote of the Honorary Members may be taken, so that when the Corporate Members shall act definitively, they may do so with a full knowledge of the opinions and wishes expressed by those who deliberate with them.

2. A by-law may be adopted that shall provide for two methods of choosing corporate members, one for an election on the basis of donations, the other, on the basis of church membership. Since the report submitted by Judge Strong, in 1866, it has been customary to distribute the new members among the different States according to their contributions, except that to the States west of Pennsylvania double their quota has been allowed, the number assigned to the eastern States, especially to Massachusetts, having been correspondingly reduced.

The Prudential Committee suppose it to be practicable to adopt a rule whereby, (1), the number of Corporate Members shall be fixed at two hundred or more "active members"; (2), that one half of these shall be chosen on the basis of contributions; (3), that the other half shall be chosen on the nomination of our State Congregational bodies, — the nominations to be (say) thrice the number of the vacancies, so that the election by the Board shall be substantial, not formal merely; (4), that all persons so nominated and chosen shall stand, in all respects, upon the same footing as the present members, with the single qualification, perhaps, that a removal of any such member from the State which he represents, shall be considered as, *ipso facto*, a resignation of his Corporate Membership; (5), that certain officers of the State bodies shall be expected to take cognizance of any vacancies that may occur, and report the same to the next annual meetings of such bodies, to the end that other nominations may be made.

Having made these suggestions, the Committee prefer to leave the whole subject to the wisdom of the Board, presuming that a judicious committee, at some stage of the meeting, will receive it in charge, with instructions to report thereon next year. It is to be hoped that such a committee will take a careful and comprehensive survey of all the interests involved, and submit in due time not only the best plan, if there be any which they regard as better than the present, but also such regulations as may be needful to give effect thereto.

It was voted that this subject be the second order of the day in the afternoon session.

LETTER FROM DR. ANDERSON.

The Recording Secretary read the following letter from Dr. Rufus Anderson, declining reëlection as a member of the Prudential Committee, and giving a sketch of the Committee and its methods of transacting business: —

To the President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Reverend and Dear Sir, — Verging on four-score years, I feel constrained to decline reëlection as a member of the Prudential Committee. My relations to the Board and its business have been such from my first coming to Boston, more than half a century since, as to require my attendance at the meetings of the Committee; and during thirty-four of these years, I performed the duties of Clerk of the Prudential Committee, and of Foreign Secretary.

A connection reaching back to within twelve years of the formation of the Board, renders it not improper for me to close my official life with some brief references to the Prudential Committee. And this seems the more appropriate, since it did not come within the range of either of the histories of Missions of the Board, which it has been my duty to prepare for publication, and since it will probably be long before Divine Providence will give such opportunity to another for knowing the influence exerted by the Committee on the inner life of the missions.

Two clergymen and one layman were the original members: namely, Dr. Samuel Worcester, Dr. Samuel Spring, and William Bartlett, Esq. Mr. Bartlett had resigned, and the two clerical members had died, before I came to Boston. The Committee was then composed of three clergymen and the same number of laymen: namely, Dr. Jedediah Morse, Dr. Leonard Woods, Dr. Warren Fay, Jeremiah Evarts, Esq., Hon. William Reed, and Hon. Samuel Hubbard. The present number is nine, three of whom are clergymen, and six are laymen.

Dr. Worcester, the first Corresponding Secretary, was eminently fitted by Divine Providence for his position. The first ten reports of the Prudential Committee were written by him; and the last of these has never been excelled in the vigor of its tone, the strength of its faith, and the breadth of its views. The mental qualities of Mr. Evarts, the next Corresponding Secretary, would seem to have been more adapted to some of the very peculiar exigencies of the next ten years than were those of his eminent predecessor.

The terms of service of thirteen members of the Committee have varied from fifteen to forty-one years, of nine others from ten to fourteen years, and of fourteen others from one to nine years. And experience has abundantly shown the importance of a protracted service in the Committee. I know not how to estimate the commercial value of the personal services of business men residing in large cities. Think of the time given by Mr. Charles Stoddard, who came into the Committee in 1832, and attended scarcely less than fifty meetings a year during forty years! Think, also, of Judge Hubbard, a distinguished lawyer in Boston, giving attendance on meetings of the Committee during twenty-two of his best years, until his business, as a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, wholly absorbed his time.

The Board determines the number of members of the Prudential Committee, and the number of the Secretaries, as also the duties of the several classes of office bearers.

The executive business of the Board, until the year 1821, was performed in a small basement room of Mr. Evarts's house in Pinckney Street. The accommodations were soon after enlarged; and the Missionary House, on Pemberton Square, was built in 1837. The records of the Prudential Committee meetings now make fifteen bound volumes, and the number of the recorded meetings exceeds two thousand five hundred. These meetings, for many years, have been held as often as once a week, and have occupied from one to three hours, and more. Sub-committees were often appointed during the forming period of the missions, to report in writing, in order to secure a more thorough investigation of difficult subjects; and these reports make three bound volumes.

I doubt if there is another similar body in the land that can show more remarkable promptness and regularity of attendance, it being usual for the members to be in their seats punctually at the time appointed for the opening of the meetings. In these meetings, each

of the executive officers is expected to bring forward items of business in his own department, to state them freely, and to give such opinions as he has been able to form. The different members of the Committee are then called upon for their opinions by the Chairman, in the reverse order of their election, beginning with the one last elected. By a rule recently adopted, the Chairman is at liberty to call, at his discretion, for a second declaration of opinions, beginning with the oldest elected member present. The executive officers, not being members of the Committee, are not entitled to a vote, but they, of course, have opportunity to make additional statements and explanations before the second call. The Chairman is expected to exercise his own right of voting before declaring the result.

I must not omit adverting distinctly to the labors of sub-committees, — upon the finances, upon the purchase of exchange, and upon legacies and donations. All payments by the Treasurer require the sanction of the Committee. Indeed, the finances of the Board are wholly under the control of that body; and while millions have been received, and millions have been expended, not a dollar, properly under their control, has been lost.

The Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer were members of the Committee in its early period, but since 1835, no one of the executive officers of the Board has been a voting member. Yet they attend its meetings, share in its deliberations, and are understood to be specially responsible for seeing that the Committee are duly informed in regard to all questions coming before them.

It is not to be supposed that the Committee are always unanimous in their votes, but there has been a general agreement. During the years when the Board acted for the Congregational, Presbyterian, and Reformed Dutch churches, I remember nothing like a sectarian spirit in the counsels of the Committee. The Syria and the Nestorian missions did not transfer their relations from the Board to the Presbyterian General Assembly because of any dissatisfaction with its policy.

I have always admired the simplicity and steadfastness of the Prudential Committee in its mission policy. That policy, yielding to experience, may not now be, even in some of its important features, precisely as it was thirty years ago; but the changes actually made have usually been of the nature of developments.

Deputations to the missions have formed a necessary part of the policy of the Committee; and these have been sent to the missions among the North American Indians, and to Western Asia, India, and the Sandwich Islands. All I need say concerning them, in this connection, is that the deputations were well considered, the members were well instructed before they were sent, and were held accountable, after their return, for the faithful discharge of their prescribed duties.

The executive officers, of course, exert much influence in the deliberations of the Prudential Committee. This arises from their knowledge of the facts bearing on the questions discussed, their personal acquaintance with the missionaries, and their familiarity with the principles and precedents of the Board. Yet I see no cause of solicitude on this score, so long as proper care is exercised by the Board in electing members to the Committee, for new cases constantly arise, demanding attention, as in legislative and judicial bodies.

As the Board considerably extended its field of operations in 1871, by embracing the Romish Churches in Christian lands, I may properly state, as historical facts, that the measure did not originate with the Prudential Committee, and that it was assented to under the belief that the constituency of the Board desired it.

The determination of the Committee to make the circulation of the Scriptures an indispensable part of their operations in every occupied field, whatever the nature and amount of opposition, has required unyielding faith in the promise of our Lord, — "Lo, I am with you." I remember no instance in which the circulating of God's Word, in Turkey, India, China, or Japan, has been a question admitting of a doubt.

One more illustration. Missionary Societies and Missions have been slow in appreciating the importance of the native pastorate to the full development and success of native churches in heathen lands. The missions of the Board in India ordained no native pastor until forty years after their commencement. Attention was then called to the subject by the Prudential Committee, and the native pastorate was commenced in all those missions; and such a pastorate is now fully recognized by the Board, and by its missions, as an essential element in all native churches.

That the Prudential Committee has succeeded so well in the discharge of its arduous and often perplexing duties, through more than three-score years, and in its more than two

thousand business meetings, calls for gratitude to the Lord of missions, who has so evidently been their guide. I am thankful for the opportunity, at the close of my official life in the work of missions, to bear my humble testimony to the Executive Committee of the Board, with whom I have so long been happily associated. Nor can I close without a brief but affectionate reference to my faithful deceased associates; and the avowal of my confidence, never so strong as now, in the approaching and ultimate triumphs of the gospel.

I am, dear sir, as ever, respectfully and most truly yours in the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ,

R. ANDERSON.

Boston, *September* 29, 1875.

This letter was referred to the Committee on Officers.

A GREETING FROM THE "BIRTHPLACE."

A letter was read, signed by the pastor of the Congregational Church, Williamstown, Mass., and by the President of the "Mills Association" of young men in the college there, and inclosing a check for $120, designed "as a birthday, or rather a birthplace greeting" to the Board.

Secretary Clark read the following paper: —

WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD — TEN YEARS' REVIEW.

It is ten years since the former meeting of the Board at Chicago. It will not be regarded as unsuitable to this occasion to inquire what changes have occurred during this period, what results have been achieved, what progress has been made, and what vantage ground gained for the further advance of the kingdom of Christ.

CHANGES.

First, we may note changes in the Board, in the missionary force, and in the field of operations. At the beginning of this period, the constituency of the Board included not only the Congregational churches, but a portion of the Presbyterian Church, with more or less individuals from other denominational bodies. By the withdrawal of the Presbyterians, in 1870, the Board was left to become almost solely the agent of the Congregational churches in the prosecution of their foreign work. About one third of its constituency, and about one sixth of its work, were withdrawn.

The change in the Corporate Membership of the Board has been still greater. But eighty-one out of the two hundred names on the roll ten years since, are found on it now. Thirty members, more or less, withdrew in the interest of the Presbyterian denomination, and eighty-six have died; so that a majority of the present membership have entered upon their duties during the last ten years.

What memories of wise counsels, of Christian consecration, of lofty eloquence and impassioned speech, of high positions in church and state, are awakened as we glance over the list, and reckon up names henceforth marked with stars. The preacher of ten years ago, the beloved Kirk, no longer walks by faith, but in the clearer vision of eternal things; and he[1] who at Pittsburgh discoursed of the coming triumphs of the kingdom of Christ, — when from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, His name should be great among the Gentiles, — from a higher point of view than ours, watches the fulfillment of the glorious prophecy.

But four of the twelve members of the Prudential Committee of ten years since are connected with it now. Three have resigned, five have died, and five new members have been appointed.

Similar changes have occurred in the ranks of the missionaries. They numbered, in 1865, one hundred and fifty-two men and one hundred and sixty-three women, including one hundred and forty-three ordained missionaries, and eight unmarried women. Of the entire number, one hundred and forty-six names remain on the roll, after all changes. Twenty-two men and seventeen women have been called up higher. This list includes the names of many of the earlier missionaries, — Thurston, Emer-

[1] Dr. Todd.

son, and Johnson, of the Sandwich Islands; King, of Greece; Goodell and Powers, of Turkey; Perkins, of Persia; Ballantine, of India; Spaulding, of Ceylon; and Wright, of the Seneca mission. Others were called away in the midst of their days, and when apparently ready for the greatest usefulness, — Walker, Williams, and Pratt, from Turkey; Rhea, from Persia; Ford, from Syria; Sanders and Taylor, from the Tamil missions. The average age of the twenty-two was 57.27 years; of missionary service 27.68 years. How much of missionary history gathers around these names! Of the eight unmarried women, two have closed their labors, — one after more than forty years of active service, during which one thousand Hawaiian girls were under her instruction.

During the ten years, two hundred and seventy-two new laborers have been sent out, including seventy-six single women and thirteen single men. Of this number, forty-four were children of missionaries, following in the steps of their parents. Of the entire number, over two hundred continue in the field; three men and six women have died; twenty-two have been transferred to other missions. Of the seventy-six unmarried women sent out, two have died, after a brief, but eminently successful period of missionary service; six have been obliged to return by reason of impaired health, and eleven have married, — three to missionaries of other societies, and two outside of the missionary pale. It appears from the above, that during the ten years twenty-five men have died, and twenty-three women. Considering the greater number of women in the field, it is evident that, as a rule, women endure the missionary work better than men. Three wives have been obliged to return because of the ill health of their husbands, and one husband has given up missionary work because of the ill health of his wife. Of the thirteen single men, three have married in the mission field, three have retired from the work, three have come home with impaired health, and one fell a victim to Romish intolerance. As between single men and single women engaged in the foreign work, the advantage for the period under review has been decidedly in favor of the women, and our Woman's Boards have great occasion for gratitude and encouragement, in view of the very marked success which has attended their representatives abroad. It is with profound satisfaction that we glance over the list of these self-denying servants of Christ, and note the results of their labors in their varied fields.

By the transfer of six different missions to the Presbyterian Board, the field was somewhat reduced; but new missions have been added, till the entire field embraced in the operations of the American Board is much larger than it was ten years ago, while in particular fields the work has been greatly extended. The mission to Japan, now one of the largest, and of the greatest promise, was begun in 1870. The work in Papal lands, commenced the following year, now embraces four missions — two in Mexico, one in Spain, and one in the Austrian Empire.

The receipts of the Board have very nearly kept pace with the growing field. A small balance was reported in the treasury ten years ago. A debt is reported this year of $44,000, showing that for the ten years the receipts of the Board have on an average fallen about one per cent. below the expenditures. The entire receipts for the decade were $4,710,332; for the decade ending 1865, $3,730,082; for the decade ending 1855, $2,723,549; an increase of about $1,000,000 per decade. Yet it must be observed that this increase, for the last decade, does not keep up with the advance for home enterprises. Omitting all the contributions to the Bible and Tract Societies, local and miscellaneous objects, — such as donations for colleges, west and south, — and including the four principal home societies, we find the scale of contributions for the two preceding decades to have been for the home and the foreign work, as ten to fourteen, but for the last decade as ten to eight, and for the last year as ten to seven and one fourth.

While we rejoice in all that is done for these various home enterprises, and would not diminish by a dollar, but would rather add to, their receipts, is it too much to say,

in view of the increased ability of the churches, "these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." If the demands and opportunities of the home work have multipled, so have those of the foreign field. The world is open to effort as it was not twenty and thirty years ago. The facilities of communication have brought all parts of the world to our very doors. Can the claims of millions of immortal souls, now accessible and ready to perish, or the duty of giving them the bread of life, be greater than now?

RESULTS ACHIEVED.

The results achieved in the foreign field are not such as to discourage more abundant labors. The attempt to give any just conception of the work actually accomplished by figures, representative of progress in different lines, is as unsatisfactory as it is unjust. How shall we estimate the moral changes in the character, thoughts and aspirations of millions of men under the influence of the gospel, as illustrated by the example of thousands of their own countrymen, rescued from the degradation of heathenism, and now compelling respect and admiration by the progress they are making in Christian civilization? How shall we measure the influence of the press, scattering its millions of pages of Christian literature far and wide, in city and town, on island and continent, in twenty different languages, in all parts of the globe? How estimate the results of education reaching hundreds of thousands of youth, wakening to new thought and hope, freeing the mind from its bondage to the superstitions of ages, and leading it to a just recognition of the spirit and power of that gospel which everywhere quickens and develops the intellectual as well as the moral faculties of man?

Yet statistical results are not without their use, as indices, rather than the full measure of work done. Though the entire number of missionaries is but a little larger than it was ten years ago, the native agency is far more effective. In the fields now occupied by the Board, the number of ordained native pastors has gone up from thirty-eight to one hundred and ten, and is rapidly increasing. The native pastors take possession, as it were, and cultivate the fields already won; leaving the missionaries, with other native agents, free to push the work of evangelization into the regions beyond. The power of the gospel has had its finest illustration in the high intellectual and Christian character of many of these pastors. Men are to be found among them of eloquent speech, of wise counsel, faithful in the watch and care of souls, prudent in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. Churches under their guidance represent finished work, — our crown of rejoicing.

In great measure by the means of native agency, the actual field of operations has been enlarged, during the ten years, full forty per cent. with but little increase of expenditure. The number of towns and cities occupied has increased from 441 to 575; and the population to be reached, and actually dependent on the churches acting through the Board for the knowledge of the way of life, has gained in similar proportion, till the number is more than double, if not three-fold the population of the United States. Such is the vast field now committed to our care.

The entire number of additions to the mission churches during the decade is 12,820 — or over one hundred to each ordained missionary in active service, including those engaged in teaching and in literary labors, after leaving a large margin as the result of special labors by, and in behalf of, women. Such an average is just to all parties, some of whom are but sowing for others to reap, and some reaping the results of others' toil; some in less and others in more immediately productive fields. These conversions must be estimated by the fact that they represent the beginnings of Christian society amid the moral wastes of heathenism and corrupt forms of Christianity; and not the fruits of established and honored institutions. These followers of Christ have professed their faith, in many instances, with the loss of houses and lands, of family, friends, and social standing, and sometimes at

the peril of their lives. They represent so many breaches in the walls, so many open ways to new neighborhoods, and so many new centres of Christian influence.

There have been no wide-spread and general awakenings in any of the mission fields, — such as were witnessed in former years in the Sandwich Islands, among the Karens, and more recently in Madagascar — though such movements, in some fields, are anticipated at an early day. The preparation is making or already made; and we wait for the Spirit of God to quicken into life the seed sown and nurtured in prayer and faith. Heathenism, whether in pagan or papal lands, intrenched in the native depravity of the human heart, buttressed about with forms and usages and institutions consecrated by the arts of a crafty priesthood and the traditions of generations, involving the entire intellectual and social life from infancy to the grave, yields but slowly to missionary effort, but *it yields*. The gain in church membership in the different fields is as follows: —

In the Zulu Mission — about	100 per cent.
Western Turkey	110 per cent.
Central Turkey	100 per cent.
Eastern Turkey	340 per cent.
Mahratta Mission	25 per cent.
Madura Mission	53 per cent.
Ceylon Mission	46 per cent.
In the Foochow Mission from 3 churches and 45 members, to 8 churches and 144 members, or	320 per cent.

In the North China Mission, from a work just beginning in 1865, to 7 churches and 171 members.

In Micronesia, from 4 churches and 253 members, to 20 churches and 1,200 members, — 470 per cent.

In Japan, where the work began in 1870, there are now 3 churches and 57 members.

In Western Mexico, where the work began in 1872, there is now 1 church with 91 members.

Among the Dakotas, from 4 churches and 527 members, to 9 churches (including two transferred to the Presbyterian Board) and 775 members.

The work in Spain and Austria does not admit of tabular statement, though it is such as greatly to encourage, and full of promise for the future. The results in papal lands, thus far, seem to promise greater and more immediate returns for efforts made than in any other fields occupied by the Board. And can it be a question whether a pure gospel, and souls won to Christ, are of as much value in unevangelized countries like Mexico, Spain, and Austria, as in India or China?

The aggregate results may be summed up thus: Omitting the mission to the Sandwich Islands, graduated in 1870, and the missions transferred to another Board, the churches in the mission fields now occupied by the Board, have increased from 136, with a membership of 5,557, to 223, with a membership of 11,546, — an advance of over 100 per cent.

ADVANCE IN EDUCATION.

The number of pupils, of all grades, under instruction, has more than doubled during the ten years, while the standard of education has been advanced, a better quality and a more adequate supply of text-books have been secured, and better teachers prepared in the Seminaries and Normal schools. From one to two years of study have been added to the course in the theological training schools, the number of boarding schools for girls and young women has been increased through the coöperation of the Woman's Boards, and a more just appreciation of the value of Christian education awakened among all classes. This has already found expression in the growth and marked success of several collegiate institutions, — as Robert College, with its two hundred students, at Constantinople; the Syrian Protestant College at

Beirut, originated under the auspices of the Board, with its seventy students; Jaffna College in Ceylon, with as many more; Central Turkey College at Aintab, with its preparatory class already gathered and an endowment nearly completed; and other institutions in prospect, and urgently demanded, in Eastern Turkey and in Japan. The gospel of Christ is one in its quickening energy, wherever it is received; one in its relations to institutions of learning, whether in New England, Turkey, or India. In a missionary point of view, seminaries and colleges of a high grade are necessary to develop men and women to be the leaders of thought, and to exert a controlling influence in moulding the new civilization.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

As incidental to the work of education and the nurture of believers, a Christian literature holds an important place. School-books must be prepared to meet the ever increasing demand; an infidel literature and the subtleties of a false philosophy must be met; practical instruction is required in the morals of Christianity, as well as illustrations of Christian doctrine. Translations from English or American authors are not often suited to the national traits and peculiar habits of thought of other races, — "Pilgrim's Progress" always excepted. Hence the increasing number of missionaries necessarily detailed to this branch of service, and the great advance in literature suited to the popular mind and heart.

As contributing to the interest of the cause, it is proper to notice here the valuable contributions made to missionary literature at home, by Dr. Anderson's five volumes, — Lectures and Histories; Professor Seelye's two volumes, — Lectures in India, and in this country; Mr. Wheeler's "Ten Years on the Euphrates" and "Letters from Eden;" Mr. Parmelee's "Life Scenes among the Mountains of Ararat;" Mr. Marsh's "Tennesseean in Persia;" Mr. Riggs' "Gospel among the Dakotas;" Mr. Bird's "Bible Scenes in Bible Lands;" Professor Bartlett's "Sketches of Missions;" Miss Rankin's "Twenty Years among the Mexicans;" Dr. Warren's "These for Those" and "Twelve Years among the Children;" Miss West's "Romance of Missions;" Dr. Prime's "Memoirs of Dr. Goodell;" various articles contributed to Reviews by missionary pens; the publications and reports of the Board; and the Leaflets of the Woman's Boards, in which the best thought and wisdom of many minds has been condensed into the briefest form, and scattered broadcast. The value of these different publications in sustaining missionary interest at home can hardly be overestimated. Mr. Wheeler's "Ten Years on the Euphrates," as a practical illustration of missionary principles, has had great influence upon the policy and methods of other missions as well as our own, not only in the foreign but in the home field.

Time would fail to speak of the valuable works introduced by missionaries into the various languages and literatures of the world; of the translations of the Scriptures; of the important contributions to philology, in the form of grammars and dictionaries, to say nothing of the help thus provided for future laborers.

As not the least among circumstances favorable to the progress of the missionary enterprise, may be mentioned the greater facility in reaching and communicating with different mission fields. Ten years since the sailing vessel bore the missionary to India, Ceylon, China, Africa, and the Sandwich Islands, and was only just giving place to the steamer as a means of reaching the Turkish missions. The one hundred and sixty days to India, by ice ship, around the Cape of Good Hope, has given place to six weeks via the Suez Canal. The long voyage around Cape Horn to China, is changed to what Dr. Blodget, of Pekin, now calls a "pleasure trip," by rail across the continent and then on an ocean steamer. Better provision can be made, too, for the health and comfort of the missionaries; and the people among whom they labor are brought nearer to our hearts and sympathies.

As connected with increased facilities for prosecuting the missionary work, it should be mentioned here that the need of some further provision to meet the wants of

missionary children has been most happily met by Mrs. Walker, formerly of the Eastern Turkey Mission, in her home at Auburndale, near Boston, where, aided by the generous contributions of those specially interested in the object, she has now thirteen children under her care, to the no small relief and happiness of parents in Turkey, India, China, Africa, and Micronesia. The beautiful Christian spirit that pervades the household, the progress made in study, and the number who have there learned to love the Saviour, are so many seals of the Divine favor upon the enterprise.

THE WOMAN'S BOARDS OF MISSIONS.

Of still greater moment to the cause, in its influence in developing missionary interest at home and furthering the work abroad, has been the organization of Woman's Boards of Missions. The American Board had from the first employed unmarried women as teachers in mission schools; but the way had not been fully open for other and more immediate labors in behalf of women. In 1860, Mrs. Mullens, in Calcutta, had found public sentiment so far changed as to admit of access to the zenanas of the wealthier classes. The beginning made was followed up. An independent Union Society was organized in this country for such efforts, which further demonstrated the practicability of reaching native women in their homes.

Regarding special labors for women in the missions as a necessary and most important part of its work, the American Board gladly welcomed and seconded the organization of Woman's Boards of Missions to aid in this branch of effort; the first at Boston, in 1868; the second, for the Interior, at Chicago, in 1869; and a third, for the Pacific Slope, in 1873. Similar boards have since been formed in connection with nearly or quite all the other missionary societies in this country. The primary object has been to enlist the sympathy and efforts of the Christian women of our churches in behalf of women in the mission fields, so as to secure the greatest unity and harmony of operations, and the wisest direction and economy of means in connection with, and as a part of the general work of the Board. The success of the enterprise in calling out Christian activity and devotion; in promoting Christian fellowship and sympathy in the holiest of causes; in sending out a goodly company of cultured, self-sacrificing, devoted women, and sustaining them by the contributions and still more by the faith and prayers of women at home, marks an era in the history of missions.

The Gospel is now to be carried to the homes of the people, and when they are won, the work is done.

Closely connected with the ultimate success of the Gospel in our missions must be mentioned the great progress made during the last ten years by the native Christians, in assuming the support of their own educational and religious institutions, and in efforts to make the truth known to others. To such an extent was this carried in the Hawaiian Islands, that the Board was at length wholly relieved from expenses there for the support of the native churches and schools, beyond small grants in aid of some of the higher seminaries. Besides their home expenses, amounting to over $200,000 in gold, the Hawaiian churches have contributed to Foreign Missions over $50,000 during the ten years past, besides sending out, from first to last, over forty of their sons and daughters to Micronesia. The native churches in Micronesia have received no pecuniary aid from the Board in the support of their institutions, and they are already raising up missionaries to go out to islands still farther to the westward, till Mr. Sturges writes of "the great-grandchild" of the American Board.

The mission churches in Asia, gathered in large measure among the poorer and humbler classes, sometimes suffering under the most intolerable despotism, and well-nigh hopeless in their ignorance and misery, were slow to realize their personal ability and responsibility for the work of Christ. Ten years since, their contribu-

tions to Christian objects amounted to hardly more than $10,000; the past year they cannot have been less than $45,000. In the Central Turkey Mission alone they amounted to over $10,000.

In the Madura Mission, where ten years ago almost nothing was done by the people, the fourteen pastors are now supported from a common sustentation fund, to which all the churches contribute. In the Mahratta Mission the native Christians are believed to be fully up to the standard of New England Congregationalists. Partly as the fruit and partly as the cause of this progress, should be noticed the higher tone of piety, the greater spirituality of the native converts. Readers of the "Missionary Herald," and "Life and Light," will only need to be reminded of illustrations given in the pages of those periodicals. Interesting examples of church discipline kindly and faithfully administered; differences reconciled in the spirit of Christ, and the exhibition of the ripe fruit of Christian character, winning the love, and sympathy, and hearty friendship of missionaries, to say nothing of a loyalty to the Lord Jesus that falters at no danger or sacrifice, — these are so many evidences of living Christian men and women, the channels through which, in yet more ample measure, divine grace is to flow and overflow, to the salvation of their countrymen.

In view of the facts now stated, it is obvious that the decade has been an important one in the history of the Board. The withdrawal of a portion of its constituency, and the consequent changes in the Corporation, in the Prudential Committee, and the missionary body; the establishment of new missions in Japan and in papal lands; and the organization of Woman's Boards, are marked events. The results achieved; the additions to the churches; the better educated and more efficient native agency; the larger attendance on the schools and the higher standard of education; a better adapted and more ample Christian literature; a deeper sense of personal responsibility on the part of the native Christians for the evangelization of their countrymen; the higher tone of piety shown in many of the converts, by a beauty and simplicity of Christian character in striking contrast with the moral degradation about them; the demonstrations thus given, by the faith and Christian life of believers in every land, that Christianity knows no particular race or clime, but is a world religion; the increasing momentum of the missionary enterprise, in which we share with other societies, in view of the great social and moral changes in progress wherever the gospel is proclaimed; and the brilliant results achieved, compelling the attention and respect of all thoughtful observers of the course of human affairs, are all adding to the moral power with which the Board is prepared to enter upon a new decade of service for Christ.

With the vantage ground we now occupy, won on many a hard fought field, by the lives of our best and bravest; with the vast preparation now made in every department for more rapid and wide spread conquest; with an enemy already beginning to anticipate final overthrow; with all the manifest tokens of the Divine favor in the past, and still crowning our work with success strangely disproportionate to our efforts and faith, — have we reached the limit of our endeavors? Are we to make no further advance, but draw in our present lines? Is this the reply that we are to receive in this metropolitan city of Chicago, whose spirit no fires can break down, no financial embarrassments dishearten? Is this the reply of the rising Congregational churches of the northwest, on whom is devolving more and more the great duty and the greater privilege of a world's evangelization? Do the Christian men and women of our churches so interpret the will of our great Leader?

A comparison with nine of the leading Missionary Societies of this country and Great Britain furnishes no occasion to distrust the wisdom of the methods pursued b the Board, or to be discouraged at the results of its labor; while the steady advance of all illustrates the essential unity of the sacramental host, and is a pledge of its ultimate triumph.

One of the most hopeful signs for the future is the great change now going on in

English opinion in regard to the value of foreign missions, — occasioned, doubtless, by what has transpired in Madagascar, and especially by the testimony of the Governor General and other high officials of India, as to the place which the missionary holds in the vast social and moral changes and in the marvelous development of trade and commerce now going on in that country. Larger contributions are already flowing in to mission treasuries in Great Britain, in singular contrast with the financial condition of Missionary Boards in this country. A lady supplies a steam yacht for the South Seas. A gentleman, as a memorial of a deceased son, places at the disposal of a Missionary Socicty $100,000 for the education of a native ministry. Another society has doubled its receipts the past year.

It is to be hoped that this change in popular sentiment will not be restricted to Great Britain; that our churches will awake to the great opportunity. Our Madagascar may be nearer, in India, or Japan, or Austria, than we have faith to believe. Coming events already cast their shadows before. Many of our brethren and sisters abroad are asking and expecting great things. Shall we strengthen their hands and cheer their hearts to a more vigorous prosecution and enlargement of the work, by our contributions, and by the prayer of faith that shall prepare them and us for the quickening energies of the Holy Ghost, — for the coming of the Lord and the triumph of his kingdom?

This paper, after a prayer of thanksgiving in view of the facts presented, in which President Hopkins led, was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Dr. T. M. Post, Rev. C. H. Richards, Dr. Edward Strong, Roland Mather, Esq., and Rev. L. T. Chamberlain; this committee to report at the opening of the Wednesday evening session, when the subject would be considered.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Dr. J. W. Strong, in behalf of the Nominating Committee, reported, recommending the appointment of the following committees, and they were appointed: —

On the Home Department. George B. Bacon, D. D., Dea. John Field, Alvin B. Robbins, D. D., J. W. Scovill, Esq., I. D. Robertson, Dea. Peter Smith, and Rev. George Huntington.

On the Treasurer's Report. John B. Eldridge, Esq., Prof. William Coffin, Roland Mather, Esq., Hon. J. G. Foote, Dea. Philo Carpenter, B. C. Hardwick, Esq., and J. M. Haven, Esq.

On the Zulu Mission. J. H. Fairchild, D. D., William W. Patton, D. D., Philo R. Hurd, D. D., Rev. William Walker, A. B. Davenport, Esq., Rev. C. W. Camp, and J. Goldsbury, Esq.

On the European Turkey Mission. Rev. H. C. Haskell, Rev. J. E. Twitchell, Rev. William A. Robinson, Prof. C. W. Clapp, Rev. E. B. Turner, Rev. W. L. Nichols, and Rev. M. S. Croswell.

On Western Turkey Mission. F. W. Fisk, D. D., Rev. S. M. Freeland, Rev. E. G. Porter, Rev. L. H. Cobb, Rev. Addison Blanchard, Rev. N. F. Cobleigh, and Hon. S. H. Potter.

On the Central and Eastern Turkey Missions. Rev. E. N. Packard, Rev. Edward M. Williams, Hon. Philo Parsons, Sewall Tenney, D. D., Rev. W. A. Robinson, Rev. F. B. Doe, and M. H. Cowles, Esq.

On the Mahratta Mission. D. B. Coe, D. D., Prof. William Porter, Rev. H. L. Hubbell, Prof. Benjamin Talbot, Rev. H. L. Hammond, Rev. M. W. Fairfield, and Rev. Quincey Blakeslee.

On the Madura and Ceylon Missions. T. H. Hawks, D. D., Nahum Gale, D. D., Rev. Charles Little, Rev. Evarts Kent, K. A. Burnell, Rev. Samuel Johnson, and Rev. Hiram Foote.

On the Foochow and North China Missions. S. Wells Williams, LL. D., Hon.

Peter Parker, Rev. Jeremiah Porter, Rev. Eben Halley, John W. Stanley, Rev. H. S. De Forest, and A. L. Chapin, D. D.

On the Japan Mission. L. Clark Seelye, D. D., Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, John O. Fiske, D. D., Rev. James G. Merrill, Rev. Burke F. Leavitt, Prof. George L. Weed, and Rev. G. H. White.

On the Micronesia Mission. Rev. J. S. Hoyt, Rev. E. J. Montague, Aldace Walker, D. D., Prof. H. K. Edson, S. B. Stimson, Esq., J. P. Foster, Esq., and Rev. Simeon Gilbert.

On the Mission to the Austrian Empire. Rev. H. J. Patrick, J. S. Hyde, D. D., Rev. Henry Fairbanks, Rev. C. S. Nichols, J. E. Roy, D. D., Rev. C. E. Dickinson, and Rev. N. C. Chapin.

On the Missions to Mexico and Spain. Rev. C. H. Richards, H. C. Haydn, D. D., Rev. Joseph Ward, Rev. E. F. Williams, Hon. S. R. Withey, Rev. C. V. Spear, and Rev. C. E. Fisher.

On the North American Indians. S. C. Bartlett, D. D., Samuel Wolcott, D. D., Hon. A. C. Barstow, Rev. E. Whittlesey, Rev. E. G. Cobb, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, and Rev. A. S. Kedzie.

On Place and Preacher. Calvin Day, Esq., Daniel T. Fiske, D. D., N. Carruth, Esq., Rev. J. H. Coulter, Rev. Moses Smith, Rev. George E. Street, and William J. Breed, Esq.

On Officers. A. E. P. Perkins, D. D., George N. Boardman, D. D., Constantine Blodgett, D. D., Rev. J. M. Chamberlain, Jacob M. Schermerhorn, Esq., H. E. Baker, Esq., and Rev. F. D. Avery.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. — DISCUSSIONS.

The session of Wednesday afternoon was opened at half-past two, with singing, and prayer by Rev. E. J. Montague. The paper on the financial problem connected with the new work was taken from the table, and, after remarks by Rev. I. R. Worcester, Hon. Peter Parker, Secretary Treat, Dr. A. L. Chapin, Dr. Hamlin, Rev. W. L. Bray, Rev. H. A. Stimson, Dr. Magoun, Dr. Bartlett, Dr. Bush, and Mr. S. Richardson, was referred to the Committee on the Home Department.

The paper on the Organization of the Board was then taken up. Remarks were made by Secretary Treat, Drs. W. W. Patton, Samuel Wolcott, J. M. Sturtevant, George B. Bacon, George F. Magoun and H. M. Dexter, and Rev. H. S. Hubbell. The paper was then referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Dr. Dexter, Rowland Hazard, Esq., Dr. Chickering, Rev. W. DeL. Love, Rev. E. Y. Garrette, Rev. J. B. Fairbank, and Rev. L. T. Chamberlain.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. — DR. CLARK'S PAPER.

At the opening of the evening session, after singing, Dr. J. W. Chickering led in prayer. Dr. Post, in behalf of the special committee on Dr. Clark's paper, reviewing the work of the Board for the last ten years, presented a report, with resolutions. Remarks were made by Dr. Post, Dr. Edward Strong, S. Wells Williams, LL. D., Dr. Arthur Mitchell, and Rev. L. T. Chamberlain. The report of the committee was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted, as follows: —

1. That in view of the exhibit presented of the progress and results of the missions of the American Board for the last decade, we would first of all render humble and hearty thanks to our God, who has shown forth his mercy in granting to the labors in his cause so large a measure of success.

2. That, in view of this success, we should be most insensible to his tokens, and most ungrateful for his benefits, if we did not recognize his encouragement and command to go forward.

3. That in order to do so, and to sustain, and properly develop and extend the work thus committed to us, there is needed in the churches a profounder consciousness

of the import of the gospel, God's glad tidings to a fallen world, — a consciousness more in sympathy with God's estimate.

4. That there is also wanted a deeper sense of the need of the gospel for all, and of our duty to diffuse it, evident from its very nature, and its relations to temporal and spiritual salvation, as well as from Christ's express command.

5. That there is needed, also, a deeper and truer sense of the import of Christian conversion and discipleship; and the idea that conversion means entire consecration, should, more extensively than it is, be incorporated with the very act of conversion.

6. That there is requisite, also, a more perfect system in our religious contributions, both as regards amounts and methods, the objects of contributions, and the universality of gifts.

Announcements of future meetings were made, and the Board adjourned to half-past nine Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING.

On Thursday morning, after singing, Dr. Sturtevant led in prayer. The committees to whom different portions of the annual report had been referred presented their reports, mostly during this morning session, — a few in the afternoon, — recommending, severally, that the portions which had been referred to them be accepted and published. Portions of these reports will be given here.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dr. George B. Bacon, for the Committee on the Home Department reported: —

We recognize, with humble gratitude to God, the wisdom, the economy, and the efficiency by which the management of the Board has been characterized during a year of unusual difficulty and discouragement. Although the debt of the Board has been increased, yet the grave apprehensions which at one time existed have not been realized, and there is more cause for congratulation than for regret in the present financial outlook. Such an experience of difficulty only discloses more strikingly the strong hold which the Board, as at present constituted, has upon the confidence and coöperation of Christian people. It suggests the belief, that when more prosperous days shall come, there will come also an enlarged liberality, giving increased resources; and the committee invite from the churches, and from Christian people everywhere, a renewed and hearty consecration to the great work to which the Board is devoted, and to Him whose work it is. The committee notice with regret the fact that there is, for the moment, a lack of candidates desiring to enter the service of the Board as ordained missionaries; but they cannot believe that this want will long be felt. Perhaps, even now, while the hearts of Christian people are expectant of unusual tokens of the Divine presence, there are those who hear the call to service, and who are ready to respond. Let there come upon the churches, and upon the colleges and theological seminaries, a reawakening of Christian zeal and consecration, such as the hearts of men, with one accord, are praying for waiting for, and the Board will find no lack of candidates for its service. And in the somewhat more remote future, when the effect of the increased interest of Christian mothers in the missionary work begins to make itself apparent in the increased interest of their children, educated and nurtured in a missionary atmosphere, we shall surely find one and another coming forward, whose consecration to this work can be traced back to early childhood or to infancy. A slight increase of vigilance on the part of the pastors might also result in the discovery of young men who are only waiting for some timely word of counsel and encouragement.

The committee notice, with special satisfaction, that there has been no increase of the agencies for securing the coöperation of the churches. They believe that the Board is wise in throwing upon the pastors and the churches the responsibility of collecting their contributions, with such occasional assistance as may be furnished by the district secretaries, and by such returned missionaries as may be available for the purpose. But the committee hope that the pastors and churches will accept this responsibility so fully and heartily, and use so conscientiously all means at their command (as, for example, the monthly concert and the distribution of missionary literature), that the coming year shall show increased resources. No humblest or feeblest church, whether among the eastern hills or on the remotest western

frontier, can afford to keep back its offering, however small, or to withhold its coöperation, however insignificant, from this great work. And it ought never to be forgotten that the surest and largest reliance, in the prosecution of the work, must be upon the smaller gifts of the many rather than on the larger munificence of the few.

"THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM."

The paper on "The Financial Problem connected with the new work," having been referred, also, to this Committee, they reported on that subject as follows: —

It appears that the embarrassments which the Board has met with in the prosecution of what is called its new work, are of a sort not altogether unforeseen. The attempt to discriminate between the old work and the new, by a separate account of receipts and expenditures, and by the arrangement for a double contribution from the churches, has its chief value and significance, at present, as indicating that from the first there was anticipated a possible inconvenience from which the Board might presently suffer. To that matter, however, the committee have no need to refer further; the fact being that embarrassments *have* occurred, as the result of which the indebtedness of the Board on behalf of the new work, as it is called, has been steadily and disproportionately increasing; and the question which now arises is one which has to do with the future and not with the past.

The committee are fully persuaded that the churches are not ready, either for the discontinuance or large curtailment of the work in Roman Catholic countries, nor for its transfer to any other society, now in existence, or hereafter to be formed. They are persuaded, on the contrary, that the advantages which will result from an identification of this work with the general work of the Board will be instantly recognized and approved by those who contribute to its funds. The infelicity of the special and distinctive references to Roman Catholic countries, and of the continual comparison between the unevangelized in those countries and in others, will be no longer necessary; but the field, which is the world, will be recognized as one, requiring all the more, because of its immensity and unity, a large and resolute self-sacrifice and endeavor. This committee believe that no time should be lost in adjusting the relations of the old work and the new, in accordance with what is judged to be the prevalent desire of the churches, as manifested in various ways. The committee would simply refer, in this connection, to a memorial forwarded to this Board by the General Association of New Hampshire, asking for these very changes, — a memorial which is believed to represent the general feeling of the contributors to the Board's treasury.

Nor have the committee hesitated for a moment in coming to this conclusion, because of the fact that so large a portion of the existing debt has been incurred in behalf of the new work, as distinguished from the old. It would be manifestly desirable, if it were possible, to wipe out at once the arrears in both accounts, and to start the new management with clean papers all around. But the committee are not able to devise or to suggest any short and easy way for doing this. Nor, on the other hand, can they see anything to be gained, but rather much to be lost, by a delay. The only straightforward and right way seems to be to accept the situation, with all its embarrassments, — to begin the new year, if we must, with *one* forty-four thousand dollars burden upon us, and without looking backward to see how we came by it, to appeal to the churches for increased liberality for the year to come. It will require hard work, and plenty of it; but it is believed that the churches can lift the added burden, and that they ought to; and that they will be stimulated to do it by the expectation that henceforward the missions of the Board, under one management, on one basis, with one treasury, are to be enlarged or to be curtailed together. This committee, therefore, offer the following resolution, and move that it be adopted: —

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board the work in Roman Catholic countries, referred to as "the new work" of the Board, should be identified in management as closely as possible, and as soon as possible, with the work of the Board in other countries; that both should be supported from a common treasury, and should share in a common prosperity or adversity; and that the churches be reminded of the increased obligation resting upon them, and of the additional effort demanded from them by this new adjustment, and the various parts of the one great work.

This report was accepted, and the resolution was adopted by the Board.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

John B. Eldridge, Esq., reported for the Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts: — The committee have carefully examined the books and documents presented to them by

the Treasurer of the Board, and have made inquiry into the general receipts and disbursements of his office, and the various items in the same. They have also examined the list of stocks, bonds, and other property, owned by the Board, and in the custody of the treasurer.

As the result of this examination and inquiry, they find that his books and accounts correctly represent the expenses of the various missions, and the disbursements for the different home and foreign interests under his charge, and that all his payments have been properly audited. And they find that the total indebtedness of the Board, on the 1st day of September, 1875, was $44,323.96.

They also find that the Board has permanent funds, consisting of real estate and personal property, arising from the gifts of benevolent individuals during the past sixty years, the income of which can alone be used in their general work. These funds amount, according to the valuation on the books of the treasurer, to $120,726.96, — though it is believed that their market value is considerably in excess of this sum. The income from these funds, the past year, was $7,257.37, which was expended in the general work of the Board.

They further find that the treasurer holds stocks and bonds amounting, at their par value, to $59,108.00, which are held as a permanent fund for the specific purpose of paying in part the salaries of the officers of the Board. The income from this fund, the past year, was $5,559.44, which was properly applied.

The committee believe that the investment of both these permanent funds, a list of which was furnished them, has been judiciously and safely made, and that they would now command in market a large excess over their estimated and cost value. Your committee would say in conclusion that, in their opinion, the members and friends of the Board may continue, as heretofore, to send their offerings to the treasury of the American Board with entire confidence that all their gifts will be safely cared for, and expended only under the wise oversight of the Prudential Committee.

THE MISSIONS.

The Committee on the Zulu mission say in their report : —

Christian civilization is taking root among the people, as is shown in the growth of the churches and schools, and in the increasing number of native pastors and teachers well fitted for their work. There is abundant occasion for thankfulness for the present, and hope for the future.

Respecting the mission in European Turkey, it was reported : —

Your committee find cause for gratitude to God in the substantial marks of progress in this young mission.

These are found in the increased numbers interested in and attending upon Sabbath services. Two new churches have also been formed, one in Merichleri, of nineteen members, who pay one half the support of their pastor from the outset; and one in Yamboul, of thirteen members, who, adopting the system of tithes, entirely support their pastor. The Bulgarian converts have taken more earnest hold of work for the salvation of others than ever before; and doubtless much of the progress is due to the addition of six new preachers, who graduated a year ago, to the working force of the mission.

The Committee on the Western Turkey Mission, say : —

Your committee note with much pleasure the continued prosperity of our mission in Western Turkey. It has with marked wisdom and energy pushed forward its whole line of operations, and the native pastors and churches are coming into heartier sympathy and co-operation with our missionaries.

Although the sore famine, which has prevailed throughout the eastern stations of the mission, appeared for the time greatly to obstruct its work, yet the opportunity it gave for the exhibition of self-denying labors on the part of our missionaries, and of generous benefactions from Christians in Great Britain and America, has doubtless made a lasting impression for good on that whole population.

Your committee regard with special interest the theological seminary at Marsovan, and the great work it is doing for the mission. The experiment of educating together, for the ministry, Greek and Armenian students is pronounced a success, and the seminary, already having thirty students, bids fair to become, at no distant day, a great power in the evangelization of Turkey.

With hardly less interest do we view the work which is being done in the numerous girls' schools scattered throughout the mission, and especially in the "Home" at Constantinople, and we look for most gratifying results from the faithful instructions of the ladies connected with the mission.

Your committee regard the publishing department of the mission as having been conducted with marked prudence and success, and look upon it as a most efficient helper in the great work. On the whole we may say that we know of no mission connected with the Board where more wise and faithful work has been done, and we record, with devout gratitude to God, his favor bestowed on the mission. But we must add, that we are pained that the urgent call of the brethren of the mission for at least three men, to meet pressing needs at stations already occupied, finds as yet no response. They write, "Could your young ministers know not only the pressing wants of our work, but the abounding joy which attends every endeavor to meet them, they would welcome the opening to them of so great an opportunity." Where are the young men who will enter into this good work, and so into this great joy?

In regard to the Central and Eastern Turkey Missions, it was said: —

In the *Central Mission* the year has been one of peculiar trial to the little band of laborers, by reason of the necessary return to this country of some of their most valued laborers, the death of two of the children of mission families, and of the beloved Mrs. Marden, of Aintab. The diminishing of the effective force of the mission has left a burden of work and responsibility upon the remaining missionaries, under which it would seem that they must soon sink unless reinforcements are speedily sent to their relief.

Still, in the accessions to the churches, in the healing of divisions at some of the outstations, and in the work of the schools and seminaries, the year has been one of marked success. The female seminaries at Marash and Aintab have enjoyed a year of quiet but real prosperity. The theological school at Marash has done an excellent work, and the assured success of the College at Aintab is a cause of thanksgiving.

The faithful and efficient laborers in the *Eastern Turkey Mission* report a year of mingled light and darkness. We look with special interest upon the workings, from year to year, of the well-known and approved policy of this mission, to throw the labor of evangelization upon the native churches as rapidly as possible.

In both these missions the people have felt the disastrous effects of the great famine, while the missionaries have been depressed by the cry of debt and retrenchment coming to them from across the waters.

Your committee would emphasize two points: 1st. Commending earnestly the interests of Central Turkey College to the liberality of our churches, and especially to that of *men of wealth*. 2d. Urging the sending out of reinforcements to these fields.

The committee on the Mahratta Mission state: —

The facts laid before your committee show that the work of the mission has been prosecuted with great efficiency and with encouraging success. The number of additions to the churches has indeed been less than in some previous years, but the schools have been maintained in a higher state of efficiency, and have been attended with better results than heretofore, while the efforts of the female missionaries, especially those of the female physician, have been attended with most gratifying success. Many to whom access could have been gained in no other way have thus been reached, and pointed to the Great Physician.

This mission is still hindered in its work by the intrusion of the apostles of ritualism. In violation of those principles of comity which govern the missionaries of nearly all evangelical denominations, they continue to prosecute and extend their divisive schemes, enticing the members of the mission churches from the care of their own shepherds, and corrupting them from the simplicity that is in Christ.

Your committee heartily second the appeal made by the mission for a large reinforcement.

The Committee on the Madura and Ceylon Missions say, among other things, noting somewhat fully encouraging statistics, and indications of progress, mentioned in the report: —

The committee find that there has been in this field, during the last year, in the various departments of mission work, a healthful progress, calling for thanksgiving and praise.

The missionaries are encouraged by the results already secured, and look for greater in the future. The tone of their communications is that of men confident that they are working in a cause which is destined to triumph. The force which is slowly lifting up India from the degradation of heathenism into a position among the enlightened nations, and of which Christian missions are confessedly a most important factor, is felt by them, and is manifested in great and palpable changes. In their own immediate fields of labor, the indications of progress are such as should animate the churches at home to pray and give, expecting to hear good tidings.

Your committee notice the death of Mrs. Spaulding, in Ceylon, on the 28th of October, 1874, aged seventy-nine years and four months. She was the last survivor of the company of eight who sailed for Ceylon, June 8, 1819, and consequently had been connected with the mission fifty-five years. It is a cause of thankfulness that she was permitted to labor so long, and that her example remains to incite all to *persistency* in the work of Christ, in whatever field that work may be assigned to them. Who can imagine the greatness of her reward, and the joy with which she will welcome the redeemed sons and daughters of Ceylon to their everlasting home!

Respecting the missions in China, it was reported: —

The committee desire to express their gratitude to God for the progress made in the various departments of the work, and the health which has been granted to the members of the missions. Especially would they call attention to the beneficial results which have accompanied the medical labors of the two physicians, whether exercised in the dispensary or on preaching tours. We regard this last branch of work as among the most important, — as one which carries the gospel message to the people in their own homes and hamlets; and we are glad to see that it occupies so prominent a place in the labors of our brethren.

The publication of the entire Scriptures in the Mandarin colloquial is a step in advance, and the increased circulation of tracts, newspapers, and magazines indicates the coming power of the press among the Chinese.

We earnestly commend these missions to the prayers and alms of the churches. The progress made may be regarded by some as small, but it is an earnest of the fulfillment of the special prophecy relating to this great empire, and we are called upon to exclaim again, in accents of praise to God, "Lo, these from the land of Sinim."

The report respecting the Japan Mission was verbal, and did not reach the Recording Secretary in a written form.

In regard to Micronesia, it was said: —

The committee notice with great pleasure that the gospel has had, and still has the effect in these islands of converting heathen, at the same time transforming them into missionaries to others. It affords cause for rejoicing to notice the genesis and growth of a Christian civilization; the reduction to writing of four dialects and the translation of the whole or parts of the New Testament into them; the creation of schools and the preparation of school books; the compilation of half a thousand Christian songs; the training of a generation to read and write; the conversion to Christ, during the past twenty-two years, of about 1,200 souls (a yearly average of forty-five); and the organization of twenty churches. But that which, in their peculiar circumstances, remarkably characterizes the work there, and brings the people into line with the sacramental host everywhere, is the missionary spirit and labors so early exhibited by these converted nations. While the Lord seems to move so few young men and women among us to go, and so few men of means to give of their abundance for the extension of the gospel, he moves these simple-minded believers in Jesus to go and give and labor for the propagation of the gospel in "the regions beyond." Forward from one group of islands to another they go, carrying the same glad tidings that have blessed them; and the same Holy Spirit accompanies them.

In the raising up and sending forth of native laborers in Micronesia; in the building of churches and parsonages; in the support of home missionaries, and the going out as foreign missionaries into other islands; in generous contributions of the people for the support of education and religion, and in their successful efforts to suppress intemperance, by making it a crime to *drink* intoxicating liquors; — in all these facts, and such as these, we have a cloud of witnesses to the wisdom and efficiency with which this Board, by its missionaries, is prosecuting its work in the islands of the sea.

The Committee on the Missions in Mexico and Spain, notice some of the difficulties which have been, and which it was to be expected would be encountered in these fields, but say: —

Notwithstanding all this, we are happy to note cheering evidence that the Lord favors the efforts of our missionaries. In Spain, at the one station, Santander, the Sabbath audiences and Sabbath-school have slightly increased, in spite of the difficulty of securing a stated place of worship. A most cheering incident in the work of this mission was the coming of a little band of Asturian basket-makers to hear the Word of God. As a result, out of their poverty they bought Bibles and books, took them back with them to their mountain home, and held meetings for prayer and Scripture-reading, till the neighbors call Alevia a Protestant village.

The brutal outrage which swelled the martyr-roll of the Church of God, fixed the eyes of the world upon the mission in Western Mexico; and, being confessedly of priestly instigation, was a revelation that the Papal Church of to-day is the Papal Church of past ages over again; and true to her ancient traditions of intolerance, even to death.

But it speaks volumes for the vitality of the hold the Gospel has upon this people, that in the face of such terrible odds, at the peril of life and the sacrifice of worldly prospects, they hold together and grow under the very trail of papal fanaticism. Fifty-sixty were added to the church of Guadalajara in December, and in July, twenty more, — seventy-six in all; and many of them from the very town where Stephens was murdered. The Word of Life reaches the prison and the hospital. A missionary spirit is developed, and disciples go everywhere, preaching the Word, — in some instances with remarkable self denial.

At the North Mexican Mission, Monterey is the centre. Owing to the depletion of the missionary force, the situation is but slightly changed, in this interesting field, from that of last year. Forty-three have been added to the ten little churches, and the seven schools have instructed 107 pupils. Native helpers are relied upon chiefly to carry on the work at the five out-stations.

From all the facts reported, it appears that there is among the people a state of preparation for the Gospel which manifests itself in a thirst for the Word of God, a distrust of their old leaders, a waking up to a sense of the burdens they have long borne, and a hearty welcome of evangelical instruction. Some of these people commit to memory whole chapters of the Bible, and even entire epistles. There is needed but the guarantee of protection to free thought and religious liberty, to bring multitudes to the embrace of a pure faith.

It is further evident, on the face of these reports, that, as of old, so now, persecution in the end defeats itself, and the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church.

Respecting the mission to the Austrian Empire it was said: —

The committee are impressed with the hopeful spirit of the missionaries amid peculiar trials and great obstacles. Signs of progress visible to them may not be appreciated by us. They express the most decided conviction that the purposes of God are manifest in their work.

A hopeful beginning has been made in the instruction of children, and in the Sabbath and week-day assemblies. It is a happy coincidence, that during this meeting a telegram is read from the Hon. H. P. Haven, now traveling in Austria, in these words, "Have visited the Schaufflers. Favorably impressed with the work doing there."

The character of our missionaries in this field inspires us with confidence, that in the delicacy of their task, and amid continued opposition, they will move on with a judgment and persistence which will at length gain them a firm foothold.

The soil is hard; but political agitation has cast it up so that the seed of truth now sown will take root. Longings for civil and religious liberty among the masses, with occasional betrayment of the same in the higher classes, indicate the timeliness of this work.

The trials of our brethren there would seem to claim from us a special remembrance in our prayers, and a more ready support in our faith and charity.

The field is of unusual interest in its history and character. No nation contains in itself brighter prophecies and greater possibilities. With a sense of propriety it may be called the birthplace of the Reformation. The spirit of John Huss still lingers there. A people who could so successfully resist the papacy must have transmitted something of the same fortitude to their children.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

The Committee on the missions to the North American Indians, — mainly among the Dakotas, — reported : —

The committee specially commend this missionary field to the deeper interest of the churches. It well illustrates the two aspects which Indian missions have presented from the beginning of their history, — the singular and hopeful docility of the native tribes and the steady and almost fatal obstacles from without, or, in plain words, from white men, — which have always interfered when the fields are white for the harvest.

The once large and promising operations of this Board among these tribes are now shrunken, since the withdrawal of our Presbyterian brethren, to the smallest dimensions, — one ordained missionary in charge of five Choctaw Churches, numbering 123 members, and three ordained missionaries in charge of seven Dakota Churches, comprising 585 members. These brethren are aided by other helpers, among whom are eight native pastors. There have been the usual hindrances — the unchristian bearing of resident white men, including one government inspector, the unfortunate and injurious action of a Christian sect, and the still unsettled condition and prospects of the Indian tribes. The outward success of the mission for the last year has been less than in some previous years; but these transient variations should have slight influence on the question of our duty to the tribes.

Besides considering the annual report, the committee have availed themselves of information, both oral and written, given them in personal conference by the three missionaries to the Dakotas. It is the earnest request of these faithful laborers, that their operations be speedily and effectually enlarged. They desire that a more adequate sum should be appropriated to the Indian department, and especially they ask for a Field Secretary or Superintendent, who shall work it up in various modes, — by communicating with the government and its agents, by presenting the cause to the churches, exciting interest, and securing the needed money, and by such pioneering and organizing labors as might be done by a missionary at large.

They urge, in addition to the general and special duty we owe to this much abused and neglected people, several pressing considerations, indicating the present as a critical time. *Foremost* of these is the evident friendliness and honest policy of the President of the United States, constituting a memorable epoch in the history of the government. *Secondly* — The expectant condition of the Indians themselves, and their growing readiness to adopt the methods of civilized life. Under the legislation of the last Congress, extending homestead rights to the Indians, during the last summer 160 families of Ojibwas, in Wisconsin, near Lake Superior, have been settled on farms surveyed and located. On the Sissiton Reservation, in Dakota, 264 farms have been surveyed and allotted, and have become the property of individual Indians. Nearly four fifths of all the band of Sioux at that agency are thus settled in possession of their own homes. *Thirdly* — Our easy access to a body of at least 50,000 Dakotas, and to some 17,000 Ojibwas, not now effectively cared for, and to a very interesting and influential body of mixed Indians at Fort Berthold. *Fourthly* — The past success of this Board with the native tribes, as indicating its evident fitness to continue at the head of the Indian missionary work. And, *fifthly*, our brethren believe that the increased impulse thus given to the mission would itself more than bring the additional funds needed. And they are not without the hope that in due time this movement might prove the great central agency for Christianizing and civilizing the whole 300,000 Indians within our territory. They urge that now is the time to do this thing.

The committee feel the force of many of these considerations. They feel the solemn obligation to remedy the wrongs and relieve the long oppression and degradation of the Red Man. They rejoice in the zeal and large-heartedness of these missionaries. They fully sympathize with their wishes. And were not the calls from other fields equally hopeful and urgent, and were not the financial condition of the Board what it is, they would find it in their hearts to favor the doubling or trebling of the resources of this mission.

In view of all the circumstances of the case, the committee would recommend (1) the occupation of Fort Berthold as a missionary station; (2) the employment, experimentally, for one year, of a Field Secretary and a Superintendent in connection with the Indian mission and (3) as large increase of expenditure upon the mission as the Prudential Committee may feel warranted in making.

The reading of this report was followed with remarks and statements of much interest by Dr. Bartlett, chairman of the committee; and Dr. Walcott moved the adoption of the recommendations, and the reference of them to the Prudential Committee, to be carried into effect if, in their judgment, the financial condition of the Board will justify it. After remarks by Secretaries Treat and Clark, and others, the subject was laid upon the table to be taken up again in the evening. In the evening further remarks were made by Rev. S. R. Riggs, of the Dakota mission, Dr. Walcott, Secretary Treat, Dr. Magoun, and Dr. Goodwin. On motion of Dr. Walcott his motion, made in the afternoon, was modified so as to read, "That this report be accepted, and its suggestions commended to the earnest consideration of the Prudential Committee;" and in this form the motion passed.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON — THE LORD'S SUPPER.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered at the First Congregational Church, Dr. Post and Rev. E. T. Doane, from Micronesia, presiding; at the New England Church, Rev. S. H. Calhoun, from Syria, and Dr. J. W. Strong, presiding; and at the Plymouth Church, Dr. D. T. Fiske, and Dr. Lindley, of the Zulu mission, presiding.

PLACE AND PREACHER.

The Board met for business after the communion service, when the Committee on Place and Preacher for next year reported, recommending that Hartford, Conn., be the place, Dr. W. M. Taylor, of New York, the preacher, and Dr. J. H. Fairchild, of Ohio, his alternate; and also that Dr. Wm. Thompson, H. C. Robinson, T. W. Russell, M. L. Bemis, G. M. Welch, G. L. Chase, D. W. Camp, R. S. Burt, and Isaac Cross be the Committee of Arrangements, with leave to add to their number. The report was adopted.

RESIGNATION — NEW MEMBERS.

The Committee on New Members reported that Dr. J. B. Condit had tendered his resignation as a corporate member of the Board. The resignation was accepted. The committee recommended the following persons for election as corporate members, and they were elected by ballot: Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, Rev. John W. Harding, Rev. George N. Anthony, Arthur W. Tufts, Esq., Samuel D. Smith, Esq., and A. Lyman Williston, Esq., of Massachusetts; Rev. Malcolm McG. Dana, Charles Boswell, Esq., and John T. Rockwell, Esq., of Connecticut; Rev. Thomas Laurie, D. D., of Rhode Island; and Charles H. Bull, Esq., of Illinois.

MR. TREAT'S PAPER.

Dr. Dexter, in behalf of the Committee to whom Mr. Treat's paper on "The Organization of the Board" was referred, submitted a report, recommending the reference of the paper to a committee, to be composed of one member from each State represented by contributions to the treasury. After some discussion, the recommendation was amended so as to read, "They recommend the reference of the paper to a committee of seventeen members, representing the constituency of the Board, with instructions to consider the whole matter in the light of the best wisdom of the constituency whom they will represent, and report to the Board at its next annual meeting." The report was accepted, and the recommendation, thus amended, was adopted. Subsequently the following persons were appointed as that committee of seventeen: Dr. Wm. A. Stearns, of Massachusetts; Dr. A. D. Smith, of New Hampshire; Dr. Aldace Walker, of Vermont; Rev. Wm. H. Fenn, of Maine; Hon. A. C. Barstow, of Rhode Island; Hon. H. P. Haven, of Connecticut; Wm. H. Thomson, M. D., of New York; Samuel Holmes, Esq., of New Jersey; Dr. L. Whiting, of Pennsylvania; Rev. S. H. Lee, of Ohio; Rev. O. S. Dean, of Indiana; Dr. T. M. Post, of Missouri; Hon. Charles Walker, of Michigan; Rev. L. T. Cham-

berlain, of Illinois; Dr. A. L. Chapin, of Wisconsin, Dr. A. B. Robbins, of Iowa; and Rev. H. A. Stimson, of Minnesota.

DR. ANDERSON'S RESIGNATION — OFFICERS.

The Committee to nominate officers reported recommending the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: —

Whereas, Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., declines reëlection as a member of the Prudential Committee, —

Resolved, 1. That the Board hereby place upon record their high sense of the value of the services of Dr. Anderson, for a period of thirty-four years,[1] both as a member of the Prudential Committee, and while attending its meetings, previous to his formal membership of it.

They believe that the success of their missions has been due, under God, in large measure, to his wise counsels, and would express their gratitude to God that he has enabled his servant to labor so long, so acceptably to the churches represented by this Board, and so usefully to the cause of Christ.

Resolved, 2. That Dr. Anderson be requested to continue to attend the meetings of the Prudential Committee, and to aid them by his presence and counsel whenever he is able to do so.

The same Committee recommended the following as officers of the Board; and they were chosen by ballot: —

MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., *President.*
HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE, *Vice-President.*
AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON, D. D.,
HON. ALPHEUS HARDY,
ABNER KINGMAN, Esq.,
JAMES M. GORDON, Esq.,
EZRA FARNSWORTH, Esq.,
EDMUND K. ALDEN, D. D.,
J. RUSSELL BRADFORD, Esq.,
JOSEPH S. ROPES, Esq.,
PROF. EGBERT C. SMYTH,
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Esq., } *Prudential Committee.*
REV. SELAH B. TREAT,
NATHANIEL G. CLARK, D. D., } *Corresponding Secretaries.*
JOHN O. MEANS, D. D., *Recording Secretary.*
LANGDON S. WARD, *Treasurer.*
HON. THOMAS H. RUSSELL, } *Auditors.*
HON. AVERY PLUMER, } *Auditors.*
ELBRIDGE TORREY, Esq., } *Auditors.*

LETTERS OF EXCUSE.

The Recording Secretary announced that letters had been received from the following corporate members of the Board, excusing their absence from the meeting: Hon. Douglass Putnam, Dr. N. Adams, Dr. Josiah G. Davis, J. M. Gordon, Esq., Dr. Gordon Hall, Dr. J. B. Condit, Rev. Geo. B. Safford, D. Willis James, Esq., A. D. Lockwood, Esq., George Merriam, Esq., Phillip L. Moen, Esq., Dr. Alvan Bond, Dr. J. W. Wellman, Rev. A. T. Norton, Dr. Wm. Thompson, Ebenezer Alden, M. D., Dr. H. M. Storrs, O. E. Wood, Esq., Dr. Wm. Patton, James W. Weir, Esq., Rev. E. S. Atwood, George R. Chapman, Esq., Dr. Enoch Pond, Hon. W. W. Thomas, Rev. John E. Todd, Dr. S. G. Buckingham, Dr. W. M. Taylor, Dr. A. D. Smith, Dr. Geo. E. Adams, F. C. Sessions, Esq., Dr. T. Thayer, Dr. J. J. Carruthers, Hon. A. Hardy, Louis Chapin, Esq., Dr. T. Shepard, Hon. Henry White, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Dr. S. Sweetser, Dr. W. A. Stearns, Dr. R. Anderson, Dr. J. C. Holbrook, Dr. Ray Palmer, Samuel Holmes, Esq., Rev. J. W. Hough, Dr. L. P. Hickok, Dr. D. H. Riddle, R. H. Stearns, Esq., Hon. J. B. Page, J. S. Wheelwright, Esq., and N. Bouton, D. D.

THURSDAY EVENING — MOVEMENT TO PAY THE DEBT.

The Board assembled at half past seven o'clock, united in singing and in prayer, led by Rev. E. E. Williams, and then listened to a very able and impressive address from Dr. Hopkins, the president.

[1] This is an obvious mistake. Dr. Anderson was Clerk of the Prudential Committee, and Foreign Secretary of the Board, for thirty-four years, but has attended the meetings of the Committee for more than fifty years.

After finishing the business connected with the report on the Indian missions, the report of the committee on the Home Department was taken from the table. E. W. Blatchford, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements at Chicago, who had devoted much time and efficiency to preparations for and care of the meetings and the guests, made some earnest remarks in favor of an immediate effort, then and there, to pay the debt of the Board. He had previously commenced an effort by correspondence, and had secured some generous subscriptions for the purpose. His remarks were at once responded to, not only by the words, but by the contributions and subscriptions of many others, until the whole amount paid in and pledged was not far from $25,000. The report of the committee was then accepted.

At the Friday morning session Mr. Blatchford reported what had been done towards relieving the Board from debt, and proposed that the amount still needed for this purpose should be then raised. Generous responses were again made by many persons in the assembly, about $5,000 being added to the amount pledged on Thursday evening, making a total of something more than $30,000.

FRIDAY MORNING — COMMITTEE ON NEW MEMBERS.

Coming together for its last session on Friday morning, the Board united in singing, and Dr. Hamlin led in prayer.

The following persons were appointed a Committee on New Members, to report at the next annual meeting: Dr. N. Gale, Hon. John B. Page, John B. Eldridge, Esq., Richard P. Buck, Esq., Dr. I. W. Andrews, E. W. Blatchford, Esq., and Dr. J. W. Strong.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Hon. William Hyde, of the Business Committee, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Board be expressed to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, for the generous hospitality with which they have entertained the hundreds whose interest in the cause of missions has brought them to attend this meeting; and especially to the Chairman and members of the Committee of Arrangements, whose thoughtful foresight and active energy have contributed so much to the comfort of individuals, to the convenience of the Board, and to the best results of the deliberations.

Also, that grateful acknowledgments be made to the churches whose houses of worship have been opened for various services; to the Young Men's Christian Association and to Mr. Farwell, for the use of their rooms; to the proprietors of hotels who have, by offering reduced rates, added a valuable contribution to the general hospitality; to the railroad companies that have kindly granted favors by the reduction of fares, and in other ways, to those who have traveled hither for this occasion; and to the gentlemen of the press, who have given to the public unusually accurate and fair reports of the proceedings.

In thus recognizing favors now received from the people of Chicago, it is remembered, that four years ago their generous interest, manifested by inviting the Board to meet here in 1872, was thwarted by the sweeping fire which laid their city in ashes, before those who accepted the invitation could reach their homes. It is fit, therefore, that with the word of thanks, there should be expressed also the joy and congratulations of the Board, in view of the effective enterprise which, by the blessing of God, has so speedily and so beautifully restored the city destroyed.

J. Russell Bradford, Esq., of the Prudential Committee, made statements in regard to the business management of that Committee.

FAREWELL ADDRESSES.

After the business was finished, Dr. Clark introduced to the assembly missionaries present who were expecting soon to leave for different fields of labor. Brief farewell addresses were made by Rev. D. M. Learned, about to go to Japan; Rev. Alfred L. Riggs, of the Dakota mission; Rev. A. N. Andrus of Mardin, Eastern Turkey; and Rev. E. T. Doane, from Micronesia, but now about to go to Japan; and the Board united in special prayer for the missionaries, led by Dr. Sturtevant.

President Hopkins then made a parting address in behalf of the Board, giving emphasis to the thanks which had been expressed to the people of Chicago, and

especially to those who had taken charge of the arrangements for the meeting, and speaking words of farewell. Dr. Goodwin responded in behalf of the people; the assembly united in a few moments of silent prayer, followed by brief words of supplication by Secretary Clark; the parting hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds," was sung; Mr. Calhoun, from Syria, pronounced the benediction, and the Board adjourned.

REMARKS — SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS.

A list comprising something more than 1,200 names was published in the Chicago papers, of persons who had reported themselves to the Committee of Arrangements as intending to be present at the meeting of the Board. A considerable number of these, doubtless, were prevented from coming, but many must have been there, entertained by friends, or at hotels at their own charge, who did not send their names to the Committee. It will be seen, therefore, that the number present from abroad was large. The number of corporate members in attendance was 70, and 357 names reached the Assistant Recording Secretary as those of male honorary members present. The weather was unfavorable most of the time, so that the number in attendance at the meetings, specially on Tuesday evening, was much smaller than it would otherwise have been. The large hall, however, was generally well filled, and the seats were so arranged, both on the floor and in the gallery, as to show the great congregation to fine advantage, from the platform.

The morning prayer-meetings were held in the hall, from half-past eight to a quarter past nine o'clock, and were well attended; as were also the noon-day prayer-meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in the same place, from twelve to one o'clock each day. Outside meetings for addresses were fewer than usual; but one on Wednesday evening, at the Plymouth Church, — addressed by Dr. Hamlin and Mr. Trowbridge, from Turkey, and others, — and one on Thursday evening, at the Union Park Church, — addressed by Mr. Calhoun, from Syria, and Mr. Lindley, from the Zulu mission, — were reported as well attended.

The Woman's Board of the Interior held its meeting Thursday morning, at the Clark Street Methodist Church. The "Advance" states, in regard to that gathering: "A packed audience assembled half an hour before the time for opening. Hundreds of people were unable to find seats, though every inch of space was made available. The house accommodates upwards of 1,000." This meeting appears to have been, as usual, one of great interest.

The meeting at Chicago was decidedly one upon which it was good to be in attendance, and it has doubtless served greatly to deepen the interest of many, specially in the interior and the northwestern States, in the work which the Board is doing for the world's evangelization. The effort inaugurated by Mr. Blatchford, and so largely successful, for the payment of the debt, it is to be hoped will be speedily carried forward to full success, by generous subscriptions from those who were not at the meeting, to act at once, with others.

HAS THERE BEEN A FAULT?

Since the Annual Meeting held at Philadelphia in 1859, when the Prudential Committee were obliged to report a debt of $66,374, it has been their policy, uniform and persistent, to avoid as far as possible an embarrassing indebtedness. At the meeting of 1860, they were able to say that the deficit of the previous year had been canceled, and that there was a small balance in the treasury. During the ten eventful years that followed, — 1860 to 1870, — although debts were reported to six Annual Meetings, the largest of them (in 1861, the first year of the war) fell below $28,000. In looking back over the last five years,

— 1870 to 1875, — they take pleasure in saying that no debt for the old work has reached the sum of $14,000. It will be seen, therefore, that statements which imply that there has been an undue willingness "to run into debt," do not apply to this department.

It must be conceded, however, that the work in papal lands has brought upon the Board a serious deficit. The disappointment and surprise of the Committee in this regard are set forth in the paper on the Financial Problem of the Board, which was submitted to the meeting at Chicago. It is hoped that all who have been inclined to question the desire of the Committee to avoid frequently recurring deficits, will carefully examine this paper. Perhaps their opinions will undergo a material change; and though they may regret, as the Committee certainly do, that the expectations cherished at Salem have not been fully realized, they may conclude that the case is one, to say the least, that calls for that charity which "suffereth long, and is kind."

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

It must be apparent to all that the Board has commenced the present missionary year in circumstances that require special carefulness, as well on the part of its friends as on the part of the Prudential Committee. Some of the fields which the providence of God has called us to occupy are exceptionally hopeful, and, therefore, exceptionally urgent in their claims for larger expenditures. But there is reason to fear that, owing to several causes, — the financial depression being one of them, — the Congregational churches may fail to respond to these claims as generously as the exigency will require.

Hence it is very important that two positions, — advanced posts, as it were, — be taken at the very beginning of the campaign upon which we are now entering, so that the plans of the year may be prosecuted with helps and facilities which are pretty sure to be needed in coming months.

The first of these positions is an *unburdened treasury.* Let the debt reported at Chicago, — $44,323 for both works, — be canceled as soon as possible. Let the effort which was begun at the Annual Meeting by the thoughtful and large-hearted enterprise of our Western friends, and was so successful, be made *wholly* successful. Surely it is not too much to believe that a few thousand dollars may be spared for such an object by some of our friends, without any serious detriment to their interests, and thereby accomplish much for the easier solution of the problem of the year.

The second of these positions is *considerateness for the work in papal lands.* Let such of our churches and friends as have taken a special interest in the missions among Roman Catholics, and have deemed it a pleasure and a privilege to contribute therefor, still continue the practice. True, there will be no separation of the *accounts* hereafter, and no separation of the *acknowledgments* in the Herald. But the Treasurer will be glad to receive offerings for the work in papal lands. He will acknowledge them as such among the other donations, and however large they may be, they will be sacredly applied to this service. This plan will secure a two-fold gain: (1.) The receipts of the Board will be increased, and the danger of a deficit at the end of the year, which all must

deprecate, will be diminished. (2.) The missionaries who have devoted their lives to the work in Nominally Christian Lands, will be encouraged. It will cheer them greatly to see that such a church, such a pastor, this or that Christian friend, is remembering those who are in the midst of the conflict.

MISSIONS OF THE BOARD.

Austrian Empire.

REMOVAL TO GRATZ.

Messrs. Bissell and Clark, who were at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, have recently removed, with the approval of the mission and the Prudential Committee, to Gratz, in Styria, about one hundred and eighty miles (by the map) east from Innsbruck, and nearer than that city to the other stations of the mission, — about eighty miles southwest from Vienna. The following extracts from a letter from Mr. Bissell, dated at Innsbruck, August 6th, present some of the reasons for the removal, as well as the prospects of the work at and around that place, now to be left, in a measure, to the care of helpers: —

"In about four weeks we shall remove our encampment to Gratz. That is what the Pillar of Cloud seems to tell us to do. We shall have been here a year and six months. We now simply *change our headquarters*, that our work here and elsewhere may be more efficiently carried on. The Prudential Committee has expressed itself as satisfied with our reasons for the change, and the mission has unanimously voted its approval. We hope and pray that we may go with the divine guidance and blessing.

"For Innsbruck we have secured a good, experienced German evangelist, who, with his excellent wife, will do, as we honestly think, more and better work for this city than our two families could at present do, while it will cost the Board but little for his support. Quiet, unobtrusive effort, within the limits of the law, has, in our estimation, the best promise of success here as well as elsewhere in Austria. And for this, such a German family, living as the Germans do, and able to communicate freely with others around them, is better suited than we. We *abandon nothing* in leaving the Tyrol personally, but place the entire work here, as we think, on a footing even more secure, and where it will have quite as good prospects of early, favorable results. We are not to be so far away that we cannot thoroughly *direct* matters, yet far enough away, we hope, not to *interrupt* a healthy development of the slow work of evangelization and Christianization in these parts. In Gratz, we, as American missionaries, can act with more freedom, and with probably less than half the hue and cry, can go about doing good.

"With respect to our field in general, points of interest are multiplying. Persons here and there are independently taking up the work of circulating Bibles and other good books. The fact that we seek to attract as little observation as possible; that we circulate no books which we do not know, by actual reading, to be inoffensive in a sectarian or an ecclesiastical sense; that we do not retaliate by appealing to the courts when our colporters are arrested through the influence of the priests, as we might easily do; that our work is proving itself undeniably a Christian one; all this is having its natural good effect. The Protestants themselves here have seemed to distrust us; but this is dying out. I was surprised one day the present week, by an invitation from them to conduct a funeral for one of their members. In fact one of them recently said to me, 'You have already got over the hardest part of your work in the Tyrol.'

"Our meetings have been only recently discontinued, on account of sickness in my family, and the departure of Brother Clark to Prague, to assist Mr. Adams for a month. They have been attended by but few, — of late wholly Catholics, —

but have not been without results. Several have expressed to us their deep sense of obligation. That there have been *conversions* we would not assert. But that some Roman Catholic Christians have been brought into a clearer light we do not doubt.

"The business of the book store and circulating library is continually increasing, and will no doubt get along well without our personal supervision. Every month increases the number of families taking books from the circulating library.

"We have now three colporters in the field, including one in Gratz, and another will join us in September. An evangelist will, also, after that time, occupy Innsbruck. The results achieved by these men, considering the difficulties, are exceedingly encouraging. One man has sold, in the last two months, more than five hundred and fifty Bibles and Testaments, and sold them in families where the Word of God was before a stranger. A Lutheran pastor of Upper Austria, in sympathy with us, writes, in a letter just received, that such a sale of Bibles here is simply *astounding*."

PASTOR SCHUBERT'S SCHOOL AT KRABSCHITZ.

At the very commencement of their labors at Prague, the brethren of this mission became deeply interested in Pastor Schubert, a truly evangelical man of the Reformed Church, and in a school for girls which he had commenced, and was struggling to sustain, at Krabschitz, about fifty miles north of Prague. Pastor Schubert has ever been ready to coöperate with the missionaries in their evangelizing work, has done a large part of the preaching in the place of worship opened by them in Prague, and has manifested the strongest desire to make his school a truly evangelizing and *missionary* institution. Our brethren became satisfied that if this institution could be firmly established and sustained under his management, it would not be needful or best for them to look forward to the establishment of any other boarding or training-school for girls, but that all needed work in this direction, in connection with the mission, could well be done at Krabschitz. They have sought aid for that school, which was very needy, in the United States; through the efforts specially of Mrs. Hume, at New Haven, Conn., a considerable sum has been raised for it; and the Prudential Committee of the Board have made a small appropriation, such arrangements having been made as it is supposed will secure a right use of these funds, and a right direction of the school, in full harmony with our evangelistic work. Messrs. Schauffler and Adams, of the mission, had the privilege of attending the anniversary exercises of the school in June, and both have expressed much satisfaction with what they saw. In a letter dated Prague, August 24th, Mr. Adams wrote:—

"On the 28th of June, Brother Schauffler and I were permitted to be present at the annual festival of Pastor Schubert's school, in Krabschitz. I should be glad if I could transfer to paper the feelings which took so strong hold upon me, as I saw what had been done there during the past year, and contemplated the much more effective and much more widely influential work which, with God's blessing, is to be done there in the future.

"About thirty girls, between seven or eight and fourteen years of age, have been taught in the school during the year, and their examination showed that the teaching had been thorough and conscientious, and that the pupils had appreciated their privileges and made the most of them. The benefit of such a school in an *intellectual* point of view can only be appreciated by one who has some knowledge of the character of other schools for girls in this land.

"But what impressed me most deeply was the moral and religious influence which goes out, and which will go out in a rapidly increasing ratio, from this institution. As we sat at the breakfast-table on the last morning on which all were to be together, and the children came in and stood around Pastor Schubert, while he read the 15th chapter of John's Gospel, and talked to them as only a person with his great, sympathizing heart and intense love for Jesus can talk, until there was scarcely a dry eye in the room, and then,

as they sang their beautiful hymns, and we joined with Pastor S. in prayer, I felt that this one sight would have richly repaid the friends at home for all they have done in behalf of this institution. And if there should be among them any who were not fully convinced that money thus spent was spent for purposes of evangelization, I am sure that season of Bible exposition, singing, and prayer would have dispelled their doubts at once.

"It is next to impossible to convey to those at home who have not learned of the condition of things here by personal inspection, an idea of the value of this school in *this* land. In America it would attract scarcely any attention. It would be, at least as far as the mere lookers-on were concerned, only one of a great multitude of little schools, all recognized as useful, but by no means indispensable. Here the case is entirely different. This is the *only* such school in all Bohemia, — indeed, the only school for girls which can be said to set before itself moral training, to say nothing of religion, as even *one* of its objects.

"These annual festivals also will, as the institution increases in size and influence, be an ever-growing power for good. A gathering where Christianity forms the main topic of conversation, where the singing is almost exclusively of vitalized Christian hymns, where prayer is not a mere form, if recognized at all, but a real, felt communion with God and a real delight for the soul, if not a *new* thing in this land, is still, in all parts of the land, very little known, and in many parts not known at all. The introduction of Christianity as an element of social life here, will be a great step in advance, and such gatherings as this will exert a very strong influence in that direction."

Mr. Schauffler has written in regard to this occasion and the institution: "The new building looks finely. It will be visible from the whole country round about, and will let its light shine even farther than its fine proportions can be seen.

"The whole occasion was to me a most memorable and delightful one. Its spirit was eminently Christian and missionary. It greatly cheered and strengthened me; and I came away more convinced than ever that the Lord will make Krabschitz seminary a power for great good in this land. Of one thing you may be sure, Mr. Schubert intends that the new seminary shall be a truly *missionary* institution."

SHALL ANY MISSION BE ABANDONED.

In the letter in which Mr. Adams notices the school, as above, he refers to the condition of the Board's treasury, and says: —

"Judging from the reports which come to us from various quarters, and from the condition of the treasury, the question of abandoning some part of its work may come before the Board at its annual meeting. I do not feel that there is any doubt as to what the result will be. I have not the least idea that God will allow the work to be abandoned. The thing has always seemed to me so certain, that I have given it comparatively little thought, and it has given me very little uneasiness. A few days ago I did, however, ask myself the question, 'What if the work in Austria should be given up?' and I really stopped to think about it. It seems but little that is doing here, yet when I think of abandonment I am simply appalled. In attempting to enumerate the various parts of the work, and in asking what could be done without this or that, and then what would be the result of giving up the whole, I could go no further. It was not possible to answer the questions which arose. I could only say there *will* be, there *can* be no giving up. The work, feeble as it is, inefficiently as it is managed, is God's work, and must go on.

"Our prayers go up for you now; they will go up for you when assembled in that meeting at Chicago; they will go up that the churches of our land may realize the greatness of their present privilege, and not let a consideration of dollars and cents lead them to relinquish a work which God, whose is all their treasure, so solemnly imposes upon them."

European Turkey Mission.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL — RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

THE teachers of the boarding school for girls, at Samokov, in reporting, for the last annual meeting of the mission, the results of their work for the year, make the following statements in regard to religious interest in the school: —

"It is with emotions of gratitude that we review the past year. It has been a year remarkable in its trials and afflictions, and also in its gracious blessings. Our school opened with rather more than the usual number of scholars, and these of more than ordinary promise. We truly appreciate the improved facilities for successful teaching which our new building furnishes; and the progress of the pupils in study has been unusually satisfactory.

"But the crowning blessing of the year has been the special presence of the Holy Spirit. Signs of uncommon seriousness have been evident throughout the year. The sickness and death of Marika Genchova Tsanoff, and soon after of Elenka Hoji Evanova, who had been connected with the school as pupils, teachers and helpers for more than ten years, made a profound impression upon the minds of the girls. Their earnest Christian lives, patient suffering for Christ's sake, and peaceful deaths, testified to the wondrous power of the Christian religion. Considerable interest on the subject of religion began to be manifest soon after the week of prayer. About the first of February, a few began a daily prayer meeting, to pray specially for a revival of religion in the school. These meetings increased in interest and numbers until they included all the pupils. God revealed himself as a hearer of prayer, and granted most gracious and direct answers to waiting hearts. Such was the interest, that extra meetings were held during the two weeks' vacation, the missionary brethren kindly taking charge of the evening services. These means were greatly blessed; deep solemnity and an earnest spirit of inquiry pervaded the minds of the girls; and before the term opened, all were rejoicing in redeeming love.

"One of the results of this awakening has been an increase of the missionary spirit among the pupils; a great desire to tell the story of the Cross to their sisters, who know nothing of the way of life. They have labored much in the city during the latter part of the year, with very encouraging success."

WORK AMONG WOMEN — PERSECUTION.

The ladies connected with the school which has been thus blessed, supervise, also, a work of much interest among women at and around Samokov, in regard to which the same report states: —

"In reporting the Bible work, we have to regret that the circumstances in which we have been placed during the year, have rendered it impossible for us to give this branch of effort as much attention as its importance demands. We feel that this work has scarcely been opened yet, from the lack of sufficient helpers and time to supervise it. Setka, our first Bible woman, after three months of successful labor for Christ, was called up higher. Elenka, our next, under very unfavorable circumstances, in a very difficult field, finished her earthly service after *one month*. Their works do follow them. The third, Katarinka, has labored longer and very successfully, encountering difficulties and trials of many kinds, with severe persecutions, in which even her life has been endangered. We should like to give, in full, many of the thrilling incidents related in her reports, but cannot do so.

"In Nevracope (a town not far from Bansko), while she was the guest of a Greek teacher, who was not aware of the intense hatred of the people toward the Protestants, an attempt was made by the chief men to drive her from the city. They first invited her to leave, and finally sent a soldier to frighten her, and if possible, compel her to go. There were no open friends of the truth in the place, and she was obliged *alone* to stand against the tide of persecution. She refused to leave without a suitable escort. When they failed to drive her out, they closed the school, and set a guard around the building to prevent her having any communication with the people; for, said

they, 'She has some secret power that affects every one that enters her presence, and makes them altogether different from what they were before.' But, notwithstanding their precaution, many women did get access to her, and eagerly listened to the blessed word.

"Hoping to destroy her influence through the superstitions of the people, they hired diviners to mutter their incantations before the gate of the house, cursing her, and calling down all manner of evil upon her; the most terrible diseases, and a fearful and sudden death. But when they saw that the magicians' charms failed, they were ready to say of her as the heathen did of Paul, 'She *must be a god.*'

"Hundreds have, for the first time, heard of the Saviour's love from her lips. Sometimes more than three-score women have gathered around her in the streets, hungering to hear of the way of life; and so eager have been the inquirers, that she has often deprived herself of necessary food and rest, that she might talk to them. In one village she was attacked in the street by an enraged mob, choked, and beaten; but the sword of the Spirit and the shield of faith have proved more mighty than all the wrath of the foe.

"Bible work has been done by the teachers and pupils of the school during vacations, in different places, and they have also been out each week in the city, to do missionary work among the women. They have gone by twos and threes, to the different districts to which we have access, visiting and holding meetings as they have had opportunity. The people are more accessible than formerly, and the reports of the girls, in our Friday evening meetings, have encouraged our hearts very much. Indeed, the whole retrospect of the year seems to invite us to look to God for still greater success and blessings."

Western Turkey Mission.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

Mr. Herrick wrote from Constantinople, August 26th:—

"For more than a year the question of a free Bible has been agitated in high quarters in this empire. For more than a decade the Turkish Government has looked with a jealous eye upon the efforts of English and American missionaries to bring the Gospel to its Moslem subjects, and every effort has been made to keep men from putting themselves in any way in relation with the missionaries. This last year, a most strenuous and persistent effort has been made to interdict both the printing and circulation of the Bible in Turkish. The act of interdict was actually passed, but it met with remonstrance from the British and American ministers, and was the subject of diplomatic correspondence and conference exceedingly voluminous and protracted. A vast amount of discussion has taken place in high governmental circles, and more accurate knowledge of the aim of those interested in the circulation of the Scriptures has been gained by those in high positions. A curious incident occurred quite recently, in the course of this diplomatic correspondence. A copy of Scriptural Texts, selected by Mrs. Herrick, and lithographed in Turkish, some ten years ago, fell into the hands of the Foreign Minister. One of the texts that especially arrested His Excellency's attention was: 'He that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him.' He said to our minister, Mr. Maynard, 'You claim that your missionaries do not engage in controversy, do not attack us. Is n't this controversy? Is n't this an attack?' Let us hope that, as he has learned that these are the very words of Jesus, they may have proved an attack on his conscience.

"The very highest officers of Government have been compelled to think on the question of Pilate: 'What shall I do with Jesus, who is called Christ?' Shall we — *can* we bind *His* word? They *know* that this word is life and light; and in an Empire where light will be sure to show them among those who, doing evil, hate the light neither come to the light lest their deeds should be reproved, such knowledge is anything but welcome.

"It was found long ago, that a refusal to allow the Bible to be printed would

excite a storm in England. The Turkish minister in London publicly stated that his Government had never thought of such a refusal! So the Government was in a very unpleasant dilemma, and one which, to men less accustomed to being confronted with facts directly contradicting their assertions, would have proved seriously embarrassing. They tried to condition the permission they saw they must give in such a way that the Bible Societies could not accept it; but the pressure was too great and persistent, and finally they have not only given the permission, but have required that every copy go out with the direct indorsement of the Department of Public Instruction on the title-page! So the result is that the Bible goes out under the paternal protection of this Moslem Government!"

THE FAMINE ENDED — HELP RECEIVED.

Mr. Farnsworth wrote from Cesarea, August 15th: —

"I am most happy to say to you, and through you to those who have so kindly remembered the poor here, in the ends of the earth, that *the famine is now ended.* Three months ago we scarcely deemed it possible that it should end with the harvest, but so it is. The Lord has given 'the early and the latter rain,' and we have such fields of grain as I have never before seen on the Cappadocian plains. Though the yield is not so remarkable in all parts of the famine district, it is very excellent in nearly all, the great exception being in the vicinity of Marsovan, and that can only be regarded as on the very borders of the region afflicted by the famine.

"I see that you acknowledge, on the cover of the Herald, more than $6,000 received for the sufferers by this calamity. This has been very generous and timely aid. It has helped to relieve at least six thousand persons. We have had, in all, about $125,000 for the suffering in the Cesarea district, and have aided not less than 100,000 persons to food, large numbers of the naked have been helped to clothing, and seed corn was given to the amount of some $12,500. The effort was to give only to those who would sow, and who would have been absolutely destitute now had we not given the seed.

"There will be a great deal of suffering, no doubt, the coming winter, for want of both food and clothing. Probably there are nearly or quite 50,000 persons in this district who have been reduced from *producers* to *beggars.* This miserable class ought to have help. A small amount of seed given now to each one would relieve them, and enable them to become producers again. A few weeks ago we proposed a plan for accomplishing this, but the benevolence of our friends is now severely taxed in other directions, and the government is exceedingly jealous of all our movements to relieve the suffering, thinking that we must have some ulterior designs; and we now feel that these poor people must be left to the mercy of the Turks. You will be glad to know that there are very few nominal Christians, not more than one in twenty, among this pauper class; the great mass are Mohammedans.

"We now have at our disposal about $5,000, which we shall keep till winter. This will enable us to give food and clothing to many of the sick and lame and blind, to widows and orphans; and there is something still in the hands of the committee at Constantinople, should more aid be needed."

THE PERSECUTED AT USGÛB.

"I am sorry to say that, as yet, we get no help for our persecuted brethren at Usgûb. We sent back the helper, and another brave man with him. They remained a few days, were obliged to keep a guard to protect themselves from violence, and after trying in vain to get redress for the persecuted they went on to Nigdé. There is little probability that the authorities there will be any better disposed. The Lord help our brethren in this time of sorest need!"

Central Turkey Mission.

PERSECUTION AT BEILAN.

WRITING from Aintab, on the 27th of July, Mr. Fuller notices an unpleasant state of affairs at an out-station, thus: —

"The Protestant community in Beilan have been much troubled by the petty

persecutions and annoyances of the Armenians, who are there very strong, and very determined in their opposition to our work. They have so far successfully resisted the effort of the Protestants to secure a separate political recognition, and therefore, as our people have to submit to such taxes and municipal regulations as the Armenian millett imposes, they are often seriously oppressed. Just now the pastor writes me of a peculiar case of annoyance. A young Prussian Protestant, with a friend who was a Catholic, recently came to Beilan to escape the cholera, but was soon taken sick and died. The English Consular Agent tendered his services in the case, and called our pastor to attend the services at the grave. The Armenians were very much excited, especially as they have so far prevented the Protestants from having a separate burying-ground, and it was necessary to bury in the Armenian ground. So angry were they, that after the funeral they came by night to the house where the companion of the man who had recently died was staying, and supposing him to be a Protestant, attacked him with clubs and knives, with the evident intention of killing him; which they were prevented from doing only by the intervention of the police, who finally arrested two of the assailants and lodged them in prison. They were greatly chagrined when they found that the victim of their attack was no Protestant at all. Of course in this state of things our brethren are liable to attack at any time. I have asked our Consular Agent at Alexandretta to give them such aid as he can properly afford."

THE CHOLERA.

In the same letter Mr. Fuller says: —

"We are hearing sad reports of the ravages of cholera in Antioch and vicinity. The city has ordinarily about 15,000 inhabitants, but on the appearance of the cholera more than half of the people fled at once to the mountains and neighboring villages, and still we hear of fifty and eighty deaths in a day. No signs of the disease have as yet appeared here, but the people are very anxious about it, and are cleaning streets in a way quite unusual for Turkey."

Mr. Adams wrote from Kessab, August 5th: —

"The cholera is raging with deadly malignity in Antioch, and seems to be spreading all over the country. The mortality at Damascus is one hundred and fifty as a daily average. Business is almost suspended, and people in the cities are fleeing to the mountains.

"I had purposed to bring Mrs. Adams and the children here, and to visit Aintab occasionally during the summer, but I am bottled up here by quarantine and cholera. Not only can I not go anywhere, but even all postal privileges are cut off, and the world outside has no news for us. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, with Miss Shattuck, had purposed to come here, if the heat should increase; but as we barely escaped quarantine, and I found they would surely fall into it, I was obliged to recommend a postponement of all journeying at present, and I presume they are all in Aintab."

Madura Mission — Southern India.

LIBERALITY.

Mr. Chester wrote from Dindigul, July 16th: —

"I have not spoken before of a very interesting feature of our last North Local Committee meeting, at Periaculum, partly from want of time to write, and partly because I felt almost afraid to speak of the pledges, made by our helpers, lest they might fail to make them good. But I think we are sure, now, of making up almost the entire amount promised. Parts of two days, at our meeting with our native helpers in March, were given up to considering how we could help to pay off the debt of our Madura Native Evangelical Society. The second day's meeting was held at the request of one of the native pastors, because he wished that we might so increase our donations as to reach the total sum of five hundred rupees. On the first day we raised over three hundred rupees, towards the debt of eight hundred. This was a large amount for our four stations to raise. With hardly an exception, every pastor, catechist and teacher present made one, two, or three pledges. And the missionaries felt glad

to add their mites. Some of the helpers pledged half a month's pay, some a whole month's pay. Remarks, very brief, but much to the point and most earnest, were mingled with spirited singing and fervent prayer; and the second day was a repetition, or an improvement, if possible, on the first. The Holy Spirit was with us, blessing us, and it was good to be there. Before we closed our second meeting a little over 500 rupees had been pledged, and many who gave, yes all, gave of their poverty. It was like Park Street Church in Boston raising $50,000 in three hours, for the American Board. I wish our American churches could have heard the speeches and the prayers at those meetings."

ORDINATION AT DINDIGUL.

On the 19th of July Mr. Chester wrote again: —

"I have waited purposely, for a few weeks, before repeating the particulars of Mr. Colton's ordination, and installation over the Dindigul Church, that I might at the same time let you know how the new pastor is succeeding. I have never had a doubt of his fitness for the place, and have long earnestly desired that he, or a man of kindred spirit and equal education, intelligence, and ability, should be doing for the Dindigul Church what I myself could not do. I am glad to see that Mr. Colton realizes the magnitude and importance of the work he has undertaken, and that he enters upon it with courage, and with humble trust in his heavenly Master.

"The church will not come short of its promise to meet his entire support, though the first months of the effort follow close upon their generous donation to the debt of the Native Evangelical Society. I am now free to visit my village congregations and hold service with them on Sabbath mornings, and I have twice, since Mr. Colton's installation, administered the Lord's Supper in the villages. I feel that Mr. Colton, from his age, experience, good judgment, and piety, is abundantly able to take the entire care of the Dindigul Church, and I have committed it to him. We meet, however, for consultation and prayer, regularly for an hour each week, and often besides, for a few moments at a time, take council together.

"I will notice, very briefly, a few items of interest in connection with Mr. Colton's ordination. The preliminary examination, which seemed almost unnecessary, was carefully conducted and of great interest. . . . . There were six native pastors present, all of whom took some part in the exercises. These, though numerous, were all of such moderate length, and so decidedly interesting, that the attention of the large and varied audience was kept up to the very close. It was a model, in this respect, for our American churches and ministers. . . . .

"I never attended an ordination in America where the exercises were more appropriate and effective. I mention this only as an item of interest in connection with our mission work, and as a proof of decided progress. When I joined the mission, in 1859, there was not a native pastor in our mission district, nor a catechist who received as much as one quarter of his salary from the congregation in the village where he was employed.

Japan Mission.

A NEW CHURCH AT SANDA.

Mr. O. H. Gulick wrote from Kobe, August 6th: —

"On the 27th of July I had the satisfaction of baptizing sixteen persons at Sanda, twenty miles north of Kobe, and, assisted by others, of organizing them into a church.

"The work at Sanda was commenced two years ago by Mr. Davis, who at that time made the acquaintance of the ex-daimio, or prefect of Sanda. For a year Mr. Davis expended much labor there, and during the past year I have spent nearly every other Sabbath in that place. During the past six months Miss Dudley has spent much of her time there, sowing the good seed. The success of her efforts is in a measure indicated by the fact — unprecedented in any other church in Japan — that the number of women in this new church exceeds that of the men, — there being nine women and seven men. Besides these, there are a number of pray-

ing men and women who we hope may soon be added to the church. Thus, near the limits of the twenty-five miles allowed for foreigners to travel inland from the treaty port, we have a vigorous church, whose influence and off-shoots shall yet cause the surrounding valleys and hills to rejoice with the incoming harvest.

"Some particulars regarding the Sanda field were given in the annual report of the mission. Many more might be added if time were sufficient. Twelve of the sixteen professors are of the former military and literary class, — the *samourai*, — from which most of the converts to Christianity in Japan have been made. Among them are a blind man and his daughter, a mother and her son, who is a school-teacher, and a second school-teacher and his mother.

"The blind man was brought to the light through the influence of his daughter, his only child, who he believes was restored to him, from a very severe illness, in answer to the prayers of Christians. The first school-teacher mentioned has been elected *choró*, or officer of the church. He is the best Bible scholar of the number, a man of thought, of books, and of business. The second school-teacher is a youth of eighteen, who, within two years, has mastered the English language sufficiently to read the English Testament, and to gain instruction from 'Barnes' Notes.' He will be a candidate for the training-school for ministers when it shall be established.

"The company of believers decided for themselves that *sake* (whiskey) drinking would not do. One poor man, a dentist, who has long been of the praying company, could not decide to give up sake. He came with wistful face to see the others baptized.

"This number, sixteen, probably does not include nearly all of the praying ones, — not much more than half of those who at one time or another have joined in the prayer-meeting. Such prayer-meetings as one Miss Dudley held, at which fifteen women prayed in succession, at one kneeling, are unusual. The praying company of men and women afterwards made a rule to have not more than four prayers in succession.

"The church rents two large rooms of the ex-daimio's deserted palace for their place of meeting, which held, on the occasion of the organization of the church, an audience of one hundred and fifty."

MISCELLANY.

DEPARTURES.

Rev. Marshall R. Peck, from Brookfield, Vermont, and Mrs. Helen N. Peck, from Monticello, Illinois, sailed from New York October 2d, for Glasgow, on the way to join the Madura mission, India.

Rev. Charles C. Stearns and Mrs. Sophia D. (Seymour) Stearns, both from West Hartford, Conn., and Miss Hattie G. Powers, formerly of the Central Turkey mission, sailed from New York for Glasgow, October 6th, on the way to join the Western Turkey mission.

Rev. Dwight W. Learned and Mrs. Florence H. (Rehard) Learned, from Missouri, Rev. E. T. Doane, from the Micronesia mission, Miss Justina E. Wheeler, of Darien, Conn., and Miss Frances A. Stevens, from Wisconsin, are on the way to take the November steamer from San Francisco, to join the Japan mission.

Mrs. Adele Curtis, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, Miss Mary C. Collins and Miss Emma Whipple, from Keokuk, Iowa, have joined the mission to the Dakota Indians.

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER.

MAINE.

Cumberland county.
Portland, Plymouth ch. and so., add'l, 65; Williston ch. and so. 6; 71 00
Woodford's Corner, Cong. ch. and so. 11 00—82 00

Franklin county.
Strong, "Gift of a few friends," 2 00
Weld, Cong. ch. and so. 2 50—4 50

Hancock county.
Castine, Trin. Cong. ch. and so. 40 00
Ellsworth, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00—45 00

Kennebec county.
Hallowell, Cong. ch. and so. 116 14

Lincoln and Sagadahoc counties.
Bath, Winter st. church, a lady, 5 00
Boothbay, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 58; 2d Cong. ch. and so. 20; 78 00
Phipsburg, Cong. ch. and so. 17 30
Topsham, Cong. ch. and so. 9 15
Union, a few members in Cong. ch. 5 00—114 45
Penobscot co. Aux. Soc. E. F. Duren, Tr.
Bangor, Hammond st. ch. and so. 81.12; 1st Cong. ch. and so., add'l, 2; a friend, 5; 88 12
Somerset county.
Athens, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00
St. Albans, Cong. ch. and so. 3; Rev. W. S. Sewall and family, 3; 6 00
South Solon, Cong. ch. and so. 60—11 60
Union Conf. of Churches.
Fryeburg, Cong. ch. and so. 16 90
Washington county.
Dennysville, Cong. ch. and so. 36 00
Machias, "Machias," 10; "Thank-offering," 5; 15 00—51 00
York county.
Limerick, Cong. ch., by Rev. Jotham Sewall, 9 00
South Berwick, George H. Fogg, 25 00
York, 2d Cong. ch. and so 11 25—45 25
574 96

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire co. Conf. of Ch's. George Kingsbury, Tr.
Harrisville, Cong. ch. and so. 7 50
Swanzey, Cong. ch. and so. 10 60—18 10
Grafton county.
Orfordville, Estate of Asa Palmer, 50 00
Hillsboro co. Conf. of Ch's. George Swain, Tr.
Amherst, Cong. ch. and so. 27 10
Hillsboro Bridge, Mrs. Caroline M. Burnham, 10 00
Hollis, a frieud, 5 00
Wilton, 2d Cong. ch. and so., add'l, 2 00—44 10
Merrimac co. Aux. Society,
Epsom, Ira C. Sweatt, 1 00
Hopkinton, Cong. ch. and so. 25 00
Warner, Cong. ch. and so. 4 25—30 25
Rockingham county.
Exeter, 1st Cong. ch., William Perry, 10; Benjamiu F. Clark, 2; 12 00
Seabrook, Rev. G. H. Pratt, 5 00—17 00
Sullivan co. Aux. Soc. N. W. Goddard, Tr.
Acworth, Cong. ch. and so. 11 00
Meriden, Mrs. T. Doggett, 2 00—13 00
172 45
Legacies.—Londonderry, Mrs. Anna B. Holmes, by William H. Anderson, Ex'r, 200 00
372 45

VERMONT.

Bennington county.
Bennington, 2d Cong. ch. and so. 124.75, m. c. coll. for the year, 70.85; 195 60
Caledonia co. Conf. of Ch's. T. M Howard, Tr.
East Hardwick, a friend, 1 00
McIndoes Falls, Cong. ch. and so. 12; Mrs. Walter Gilchrist, 20; James Gilchrist, 5; 37 00
St. Johnsbury, Edward P. Allen, 5; Willie H. Wheeler, 1 15, for the debt; 6 15—44 15
Chittenden county.
Charlotte, Cong. ch. and so., add'l, 5 00
Franklin co. Aux. Soc. C. B. Swift, Tr.
Enosburgh, "R. S. N.," 25; "J. K. D.," 5; 30 00
Georgia, Cong. ch. and so. 22 00
Sheldon, Cong. ch. and so. 17 00—69 00
Grand Isle county.
Grand Isle, Cong. ch. and so. 11 00
South Hero, Cong. ch. and so. 25 00—36 00
Orange county.
Randolph, "Friends," 5 00
Orleans county.
Coventry, Cong. ch. and so. 21 00
Rutland county.
Clarendon, "A friend of Missions," 5 00
Washington county, Aux. Soc. G. W. Scott, Tr.
Montpelier, Cong. ch. and so. 117 30
Windham co. Aux. Soc. C. F. Thompson, Tr.
Fayetteville, Cong. ch. and so. 18 20
Windsor co. Aux. Soc. Rev. C. B. Drake and J. Steele, Tr's.
Weston, Cong. ch. and so. 15 50
531 75
Legacies.—Berlin, Rev. Truman Perrin, by Sylvanus F. Nye, Ex'r, add'l, 173 32
705 07

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable county.
Falmouth, "Friends," 25 00
Berkshire county.
Egremont, Cong. ch. and so. 44 45
Great Barrington, Cong. ch. and so. 153 15
Sheffield, Cong. ch. and so. 45 40
West Stockbridge Centre, Cong. ch. and so. 21 00—264 00
Bristol county.
Mansfield, Cong. ch. and so. 22 90
Brookfield Asso'n. William Hyde, Tr.
Gilbertsville, Cong. ch. and so. 12 93
Globe Village, Evan. Free Church, 24 05
Hardwick, Cong. ch. and so. 25 00
61 98
Less express on Reports, 2 50—59 48
Essex county.
Lawrence, South Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 8 09
Essex co. North.
Amesbury and Salisbury, Union Evan. ch. and so., special, 12 00
Georgetown, Ortho. Memorial ch. and so. 60 83
Haverhill, Centre ch. and so. 100 00
Rowley, Cong. ch. and so. 26 50—199 33
Essex co. South Conf. of Ch's. C. M. Richardson, Tr.
Boxford, Cong. ch. and so. 16 51
Essex, Cong. ch. and so. 55 00
Manchester, Cong. ch. and so. 20 00
Peabody, E. W. Upton, 50; R. F. Brown, 5; 55 00
Salem, a deceased friend, 75 00
Topsfield, Cong. ch. and so. 144 00
Wenham, a friend, 15 00—380 51
Franklin co. Aux. Soc. William F. Root, Tr.
Charlemont, Cong. ch. and so. 3 00
Leverett, Rev. A. F. Clark, 5 00
Shutesbury, Cong ch. and so., add'l, 4 30—12 30
Hampden county, Aux. Soc. Charles Marsh, Tr.
Southwick, Cong. ch. and so. 8 25
South Wilbraham, Cong. ch. and so. 30 00
Springfield, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 10 05—48 30
Hampshire county, Aux. Soc. S. E. Bridgman, Tr.
Amherst, Rhoda Ann Lester, 50 00
Cummington, Cong. ch. and so. 31 00
Florence, Florence church, 200 00
Hadley, Russell ch. and so. m. c. 18 90
North Amherst, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 12 00
Northampton, Edwards ch. m. c. 9.60; a friend, 5; "Towards diminishing the debt," "W." 300; 314 60
South Hadley, Mount Holyoke Seminary m. c. 13 25—639 75
Middlesex county.
Concord, "M. S. C." 2 00
Hopkinton, Cong. ch. and so. 136 95
Malden, "Two Friends," 2 40
Newton, "A Widow's thank-offering," 10 00
Newton Centre, "A." 116 67
Newton Highlands, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00

Newtonville, Central ch. and so. 26 87
Reading, Old South ch., Rev. W. A. Thompson, 20 00
Stoneham, Cong. ch. and so. 17 55
Wayland, Miss Susan Grout, 5 00
Wilmington, Cong. ch. and so., additional, with previous dona., to const. Mrs. ANNA E. MATHEWS, H. M. 5 00
Woburn, "Friends," 2 00—349 44

Middlesex Union.
Groton, Union Ortho. ch. and so. 178 70
Leominster, a friend, 5 00—183 70

Norfolk county.
Braintree, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 94 23
Brookline, Harvard ch. and so., additional, 50 00
Canton, Cong. ch. and so. 87 00
Dedham, Two Friends, 2 00
Franklin, Mrs. Lucy F. Adams, 5 00
Holbrook, Miss SARAH J. HOLBROOK, to const. herself H. M. 100 00
Hyde Park, Cong. ch. and so. 12 51
South Braintree, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 21 01
South Weymouth, Union ch. and so. 11 75
Walpole, Ortho. ch. and so., of wh. 20 from Mrs. Dea. Stetson, 50 00
West Medway, a friend, 1 00
Weymouth, Friends in the 1st ch. 5 00
Weymouth and Braintree, Union Cong. ch. and so., to const. Rev. LUCIEN H. FRARY, H. M. 138 51—578 01

Old Colony Auxiliary.
Lakeville, a friend to Missions, 5 00
Rochester, Centre ch. and so. 14 34—19 34

Plymouth county.
Kingston, Cong. ch. and so. 20 35
Middleborough, 1st Cong. ch. and so., add'l, 23 67—44 02

Suffolk county.
Boston, Shawmut ch. 864.14; Central ch. m. c. 8.50; a member of ditto, 30; Park st. ch. m. c. 16.22; Village Cong. ch. (Dorchester), 12 42; South Evan. ch. (West Roxbury). 10; Cash, 250; Mrs. J. K. Wiggin, 50; Thank-offering, South Boston, 25; "F. B. P." 10; Mrs. A. F. 5; J. B. P. 3; Box in Cabinet, 6.70; 1,290 98
Chelsea, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 73 46—1,364 44

Worcester co. North.
Hubbardston, Evan. ch. and so. 20 00

Worcester co. Central Asso'n. E. H. Sanford, Tr.
Paxton, Cong. ch. and so. 42 84
Sterling, Coug. ch. and so. m. c. 12 00
Worcester, Central ch. and so. m. c. 127.21; Plymouth ch. and so. 64.77; ditto, Mrs. A. H. Wilder, 50; ditto, Ephraim Beaman, 25; 266 98—321 82
——, a friend, 3 00

4,543 43

RHODE ISLAND

Peace Dale, Cong. ch. and so. 13 15
Providence, Union ch. 17; "H." 10; 27 00—40 15

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield county.
Bridgeport, a few members of South ch., special, 60; E. W. Day, 50; 110 00
Danbury, William J. Rider, 20 00
Fairfield, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 245 59
Long Ridge, Coug. ch. and so. 10 00
Trumbull, Cong. ch. and so. 14 60—400 19

Hartford county. E. W. Parsons, Tr.
Collinsville, Cong. ch. and so. 6 38
East Granby, Coug. ch. and so. 8 00
East Windsor, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 64 50
Enfield, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 72 81
Hartford, a friend of Missions, 40 00
Simsbury, Cong. ch. and so. 61 75
South Windsor, Cong. ch. and so. 52 09
Windsor, Cong. ch. and so. 57 26
Windsor Locks, Cong. ch. and so. 47 82—410 61

Litchfield county. G. C. Woodruff, Tr.
Winchester, Cong. ch. and so., add'l, 3 80

Middlesex county. E. C. Hungerford, Tr.
Clinton, Friends in Cong. ch., for the debt, 5 50
Middletown, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 27; J. F. Huber, for Madura, 1; 28 00
Old Saybrook, Cong. ch. and so. 24 70—58 20

New Haven county. F. T. Jarman, Agent.
Guilford, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 30 00
New Haven, 1st Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 24 68; North ch. and so. m. c. 13.37; 38 05—68 05

New London county. C. Butler and L. A. Hyde, Trs.
New London, 2d Cong. ch. and so., add'l, for the debt, 40; 1st Cong. ch. and so. 70, ditto, a member, 30; 140 00

Tolland county. E. C. Chapman, Tr.
Mansfield Centre, 1st Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 25 00
South Coventry, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 61 10—86 10

Windham county.
Brooklyn, 1st Trin. ch. and so., special, 38 00
Thompson, Cong. ch. and so. 59 85
Windham, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 50 71—148 56

1,315 51

Legacies. — Glastonbury, Mrs. Ann Hale, by Executor, 100 00
Norwich, Harriet D. Thomas, by Simeon T. Hyde, Ex'r, 25 00—125 00

1,440 51

NEW YORK.

Auburn, a friend, to const. MARY SEYMOUR, ELIZABETH W. CAMPFIELD, CLARENCE SEYMOUR DUNNING, and JAMES SEYMOUR CAPEN, H. M. 500 00
Barryville, Cong. ch. and so. 1 55
Batavia, Mrs. Anna V. S. Fisher, 20 00
Brooklyn, W. H. Williams, 50; a friend, 5; 55 00
Cambria, Cong. ch. and so., add'l, 5 00
Canandalgua, "Friends, special, for the debt," 56 00
Champlain, 1st Presb. church, 5 15
East Otto, Coug. ch. and so. 20 00
Gainesville, Cong. ch. and so. 8 00
Livonia, 1st Presb. ch. and so. 28 60
Mooers, Rev. Willard Child, 10 00
Nassau, Mrs. C. S. Sherman, 10 00
Newark Valley, Cong. ch. and so. 50 00
New York, Memorial Chapel of Madison Square ch. 10; "H. I." 50; a friend, 5; a friend, 5; 70 00
Nineveh, Reubeu Lovejoy, add'l, for the debt, 50 00
North Evans, James M. Claghorn, 10 00
Norwich, 1st Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. 50 from Isaac S. Newton, with prev. dona., to constitute EDWARD PAYSON NEWTON, H. M.) 76 70
Syracuse, Percyett Hitchcock, 1 00—977 00

Legacies. — Hudson, Nathan Chamberlin, by John Gaul, Jr., and William Allen Butler, Ex'rs, 500 00

1,477 00

NEW JERSEY.

Elizabeth, L. C. Sweetser, 10 00
Orange, Trinity ch. and so., to const. ELIZA M. HALSEY and ANNE PIERSON, H. M., 234.16: Mrs. T. A. Tomlinson, for the debt, 50; 234 16—294 16

PENNSYLVANIA.

Carmichaels, Cumberland Presb. ch., to const. JOHN HATHAWAY and Rev. W. STARK DANLEY, H. M. 184 56
Farmington, A. Cowles, 10 00
Sugar Grove, Mrs. Robert Weld, 2 20
Taylorville, Welsh Cong. ch. and so. 6 00
Warren, R. H. Lewis, 1 00
Washington, Com. on Missions, Penn. Synod, 30 99—234 75

WEST VIRGINIA.

Pennsboro, a friend of Missions,		10 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, 1st Cong. ch. and so., add'l,		120 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

New Berne, a friend,		5 00

OHIO.

Berea, Cong. ch. and so.	9 10	
Claridou, Cong. ch. and so. 33.40; a friend, 1.45;	34 85	
Cow Run, a friend of Missions, in Cong. church,	5 00	
Evansport, a sister in Christ,	50 00	
Greenwich, a friend,	20 00	
Hudson, Cong. ch. and so.	30 00	
Lawrence, Betsey McGuire,	1 05	
Lyme, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	25 00	
Marietta, Sent by Rev. Geo. W. Wells, 15.25; J. W. Stanley, for the debt, 10;	25 25	
Oberlin, George B. Reid,	2 55	
Saybrook, Cong. ch. and so.	23 00	—225 80

INDIANA.

Seelyville, A. Bishop, 10; Mr. and Mrs. J. Seely, 2;		12 00

ILLINOIS.

Buda, Cong. ch. and so.	22 00	
Crete, Cong. ch. and so.	14 04	
Dundee, Cong. ch. and so.	11 45	
Galesburg, "Friends of Missions,"	20 00	
Mendon, Cong. ch. and so.	18 00	
Paxton, "A Congregationalist,"	25 00	
Payson, Cong. ch. and so.	35 00	
Polo, Robert Smith,	10 00	
Princeton, Cong. ch. and so.	69 20	
Rockford, Woman's Miss'y Society, 1st Cong. church,	25 00	
Seward, Cong. ch. and so.	44 00	
St. Charles, Cong. ch. and so.	5 00	
Wataga, Cong. ch. and so.	10 00	
Waukegan, Cong. ch. and so.	16 15	
Wethersfield, A. B. Kellogg and wife,	2 50	—327 34

MICHIGAN.

Benzonia, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	18 00	
Canandaigua, Cong. ch. and so.	4 00	
Columbus, Rev. J. Hunt and family,	30 00	
Kalamo, Cong. ch. and so.	3 00	
Morenci, Cong. ch. and so.	6 55	
Romeo, a friend, 10; "Friends," 4;	14 00	
Sheboygan, Rev. J. L. Maile,	10 00	
Walker, Rev. G. A. Pollard,	2 00	—87 55

MISSOURI.

Springfield, CHARLES E. HARWOOD, to constitute himself H. M.	100 00	
St. Louis, a friend,	1 00	—101 00

MINNESOTA.

Hawley, Union ch. and so.	6 00	
Minneapolis, 2d Cong. ch. and so. 19.94; Plymouth ch. and so. 10.57;	21 51	
Owatonna, 1st Cong. ch. and so., for the support of Mr. Bell and Dr. Thom, Mardin,	11 21	
Waseca, Cong. ch. and so.	9 55	—48 27

IOWA.

Ames, Cong. ch. and so.	37 00	
Belle Plaine, Rev. Daniel Lane,	5 00	
Cedar Rapids, John F. Dean,	4 00	
Des Moines, Plymouth ch. and so. 63.50; ditto, T. Hunt, 10;	73 50	
Fairfax, Cong. ch. and so.	7 05	
Garnavillo, Benjamin Sackett,	4 00	
Grinnell, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 40.04; J. B. Grinnell, special, 50; Rev. S. L. Herrick, special, 50; Special collection, by ladies, 31.16;	171 20	
Iowa Falls, Cong. ch. and so.	30 00	
Le Mars, Cong. ch. and so.	31 60	
Magnolia, W. H. H.	3 00	
Marshalltown, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	9 40	
Mason City, Cong. ch. and so.	9 50	
Maquoketa, a few friends in Cong. ch.	30 75	
Newton, Rev. E. T. Preston,	10 00	
Old Man's Creek, Welsh Cong. ch. and so.	6 00	
Parkersburg, Cong. ch. and so.	17 00	
Sibley, Cong. ch. and so. m. c.	5 00	
Sioux City, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	15 65	
Waterloo, Cong. ch. and so., add'l,	6 00	—475 65

WISCONSIN.

Bark River, Welsh Cong. ch. and so.	5 25	
Bellevue, Lucinda Field,	5 00	
Beloit, College Missionary Society,	5 00	
Geneva, Presb. church,	28 12	
Madison, a friend,	5 00	
Milwaukee, 4th Cong. ch. and so.	15 75	
Warren, "Friends,"	3 60	—67 72

KANSAS.

Climax, Cong. ch. and so.	2 35	
Western Park, Cong. ch. and so.	2 65	—5 00

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Francis Wilson,	40 00	
Oakland, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	136 24	
Rio Vista, Cong. ch. and so.	11 72	
Santa Cruz, Cong. ch. and so.	29 00	
San Francisco, Plymouth ch. and so.	442 77	—659 73

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Dakota Mission, Good Will ch. 9.65; Long Hollow ch. 4.52; Mayasan ch. 40c.;	14 57

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Skokomis, Rev. Cushing Eells, to const. EDWIN F. EELLS, H. M.	100 00

CANADA.

Province of Quebec.— Sherbrooke, Rev. Archibald Duff,	5 00

FOREIGN LANDS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.

Turkey, Samokove, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Clarke,	20 00
Western India, Mahratta Mission, H. B. Boswell, 285; A. Bosanquet, 171; Capt. G. W. Oldham, 68.40; George A. Kittredge, 57; Rev. W. Lawrence, 57; a friend, 28.50; Capt. C. Hay, 14.25; Cash, 5.70; Rev. S. B. Misal, 1.14;	687 99

MISSION WORK FOR WOMEN.

From New Hampshire Branch of Woman's Board of Missions,	8 25

MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.

MAINE.— Hallowell, Cong. s. s., for school in India, 35; Phipsburg, Cong. s. s. 10;	45 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— Claremont, Cong. s. s., special, 12; Marlboro, Cong. ch. and s. s. 32;	44 00
VERMONT.— Bennington, Guide Board s. s. 25; Brookfield, 2d Cong. s. s., N. W. Friuk's class, for school in Madura, 30; Fayetteville, Cong. s. s., for school in India, 5.25; North Craftsbury, Cong. s. s. 6;	66 25
MASSACHUSETTS.— Boston, Class of Boys in Chambers st. Chapel, 7; Willie H. D. 5; Rochester Centre Cong. s. s. 28.13; Uxbridge, Young Ladies' Miss'y Society, 6.50;	46 63
CONNECTICUT.— Thompson, Cong. s. s.	10 00
NEW YORK.— Mrs. William E. Dodge, for scholar in Marsovan (1874 and 1875),	80 00
ILLINOIS.— Maywood, Union s. s. 7; Meudon, Cong. s. s. 9; Waukegan, Cong. s. s. 2.31;	18 31
PENNSYLVANIA.— Gouldtown, Cong. s. s.	1 20
WISCONSIN.— Delavan, Cong. s. s. 30; Grove Prairie, Cong. s. s., for pupil at Marsovan, 13.33;	43 33
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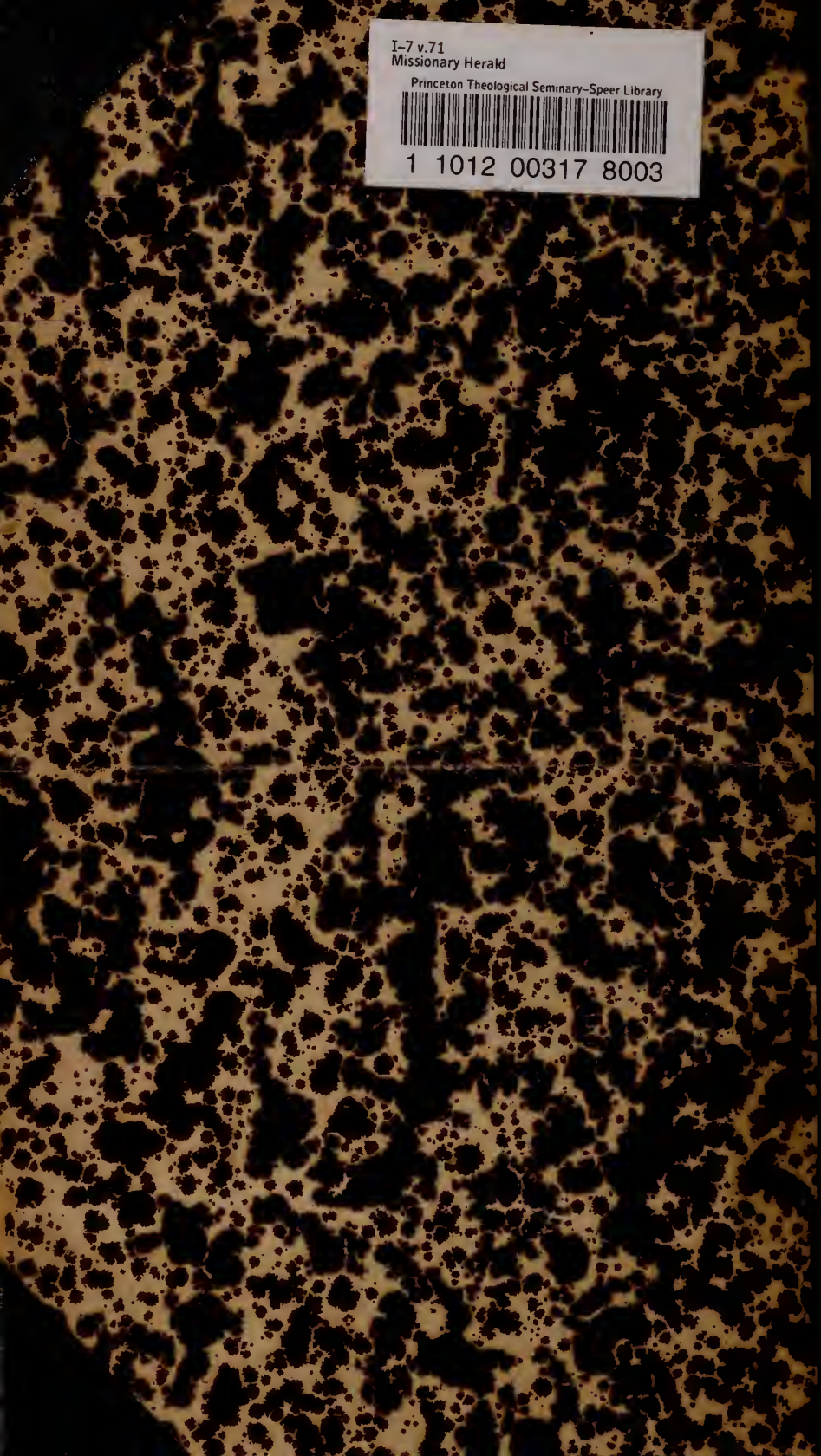
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